...Francisco.

...PTURE!

...ure of an Enormous Exp...
...Years' Standing, by
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...H'S PATENT RADICAL CURE
...kinds of Trusses, Shoulder-braces,
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...CLARK & WS
...Mits branches, such as G...
...tening, &c.
...6 of athletics; also, Cross-cut, Mill,
...Butcher, and Hand-Saws of the...
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...LANER KNIVES and Moulding...
...and ornamental coopers' tools.
...KNAPP, BURRELL & CO.,
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...ugh them by telegraph or...
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...ERED TABLE, patented June 6th,
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...ALLY AND WEEKLY OREGONIAN and
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...n didn't believe in advertising
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...KEELER & CO.,
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...Forwarding from New York, to
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...and showing the cost of
...useful hints to advertisers, and
...experiences of men who are
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Morning Oregonian.

VOL XIII. PORTLAND, OREGON THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1873. NO 133

The Daily Oregonian.

PUBLISHED BY

THE OREGONIAN PUBLISHING CO.

THE DAILY OREGONIAN is published every ... Sunday, and delivered by carriers to ... at 25 cents a week. Single ... 10 cents. By Mail or Express, to any part ... $10 per annum in advance; ... $5 for six months, $3 for three months. ... delivered in ...

THE WEEKLY OREGONIAN, containing a selection of ... in the Daily, will be published every ... and forwarded by Mail to any part ... at $3 per annum, $2 for six months, ... for three months, in advance.

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EX ... TINE JANE A. FALKINBURG, FROM ... direct,
2,000 kegs Sugars, Assorted Grades,
Which we offer at reduced rates.
ALLEN & LEWIS.

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LIVERY & HACK STABLE
... Second and Morrison Sts.
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THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.
... BOUGHT AND SOLD AND BOARDED AT REASONABLE RATES.
HACKS FOR FUNERALS REDUCED TO $5 00.

AT SAN FRANCISCO COST!
DOORS, WINDOWS AND BLINDS!
OF ALL SIZES.
Call and See our Stock.
EVERDING & FARRELL,
150 Front street.

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ARCHITECTS & SUPERINTENDENTS
RCH No. 17,
DEKUM'S BUILDING.

River Steamers.

OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
STEAMBOATS.
NOTICE.
FROM AND AFTER THURSDAY May 1st, the steamer
E. N. COOKE
WILL LEAVE OREGON CITY on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday at 8:30 A. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday at 10 A. M.—connecting with steamer DAYTON through to Portland. Returning, will LEAVE
Portland for Oregon City at 4 P. M.
Passengers for LAFAYETTE and all intermediate places will take CARS at 8:15 A. M., connecting at Caseman with steamer Dayton on Tuesday and Friday.
THROUGH TICKETS sold at the office of the O. & C. R. R. Co. at REDUCED RATES.
All Freight by this line delivered to consignees FREE OF DRAYAGE
Freight received until 5 P. M.
J. D. RILES, Agent

OREGON STEAM NAVIGATION CO'S
NOTICE.
BOATS OF THE COMPANY WILL leave Portland as follows:
FOR DALLES—Daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock A. M.
FOR WALLULA—Monday and Friday at 6 A. M.
FOR KALAMA—Daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock A. M.
FOR MONTICELLO, WESTPORT and CATHLAMET—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6 A. M.
FOR ASTORIA—Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 o'clock A. M.
J. C. AINSWORTH, President.

W. K. T. Co'S
STEAMER
GOV. GROVER!
WILL LEAVE FLANDER'S WHARF EVERY
Monday and Thursday Morning
At 6 o'clock,
FOR CORVALLIS
AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.
Freight and Passage at REDUCED RATES. No wastage or breakage. B GOLDSMITH, Pres't.

STEAMER CALLIOPE
For the Lower Columbia Trade!
THE STEAMER CALLIOPE will leave the American Exchange Wharf every Monday and Thursday Morning at 7 o'clock, for the Lower Columbia, touching at all way landings; returning Wednesdays and Saturdays. For freight or passage apply on board. ja14

Vancouver and Portland Packet!
THE STEAMER CARRIE, J. C. KINGSLEY, Master, will make DAILY trips between Vancouver and Portland, Sundays excepted.
Leave Vancouver at 8 A. M.; returning, leave Portland at 3 P. M., from foot of Alder street.
For freight or passage apply on board.

Railroads.

OREGON & CALIFORNIA R. R. CO.
DAILY TRAINS WILL RUN BETWEEN
PORTLAND AND ROSEBURG
As follows:

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	8:15 A.M.	Roseburg	7 15 P.M.
Roseburg	6:15 A.M.	Portland	4.20 P.M.

Freight Trains (with Passenger Cars attached) run daily (Sunday excepted) between
PORTLAND AND JUNCTION
as follows:

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	6.01 A.M.	Junction	6:00 P.M.
Junction	6:00 A.M.	Portland	5 45 P.M.

Close connections are made at ROSEBURG with the Stages of the Oregon and California Stage Company
Tickets for sale to all the principal points in Oregon, California and the East at Company's Office.
Cor. F and Front sts., at the Ferry Landing, Portland.
Storage will be charged on all freight remaining in Warehouse over 24 hours.
FREIGHT will not be received for shipment after 5 o'clock, P. M.
J. C. HILDRETH, Gen'l Supt.
E. P. ROGERS, Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent.

THE OREGON CENTRAL R. R. CO.
WILL, ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 5, 1873, and until further notice, run FREIGHT AND PASSENGER TRAINS from
PORTLAND TO ST. JOSEPH,
Connecting at Corneline with Stages for Forest Grove, at St. Joseph for all points South and West—Lafayette, McMinnville, Amity, Monmouth, Independence, Buena Vista and Corvallis.

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	8.00 A. M.	St. Joseph	11:00 A.M.
St. Joseph	11:80 A. M.	Portland	2.30 P. M

On SUNDAYS trains will run as follows:

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Portland	8:00 A. M.	St. Joseph	11 00 A M
St. Joseph	2:00 P. M.	Portland	5 00 P. M.

Passengers received at Fourth street siding on signaling the train.
Freight received at the Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf, and will not be received for shipment after 5 P. M.
H. THIELSEN, Gen'l Sup't.
J. GASTON, Freight and Passenger Agent

Notice.
OREGON AND CALIFORNIA R. R.
A DAILY SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN WILL COMmence running on SUNDAY, JUNE 8, 1873, between SALEM and PORTLAND, stopping at Milwaukee, Oregon City, Aurora and Gervais.
Time as Follows

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Salem	6 15 A. M.	Portland	8 45 A M
Portland	4:45 P. M.	Salem	7.15 P. M.

J. C. HILDRETH, Gen'l. Supt.

THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.
The Great Central Iowa Short Line
OVERLAND ROUTE,
With its Connections East and West, is the
Shortest, Quickest and Best Route
BETWEEN THE
Pacific and Atlantic,
VIA
Des Moines, Rock Island and Chicago.
THE ONLY ROUTE CARRYING THE THROUGH OVERLAND LETTER MAILS, making close and reliable connections at OMAHA with trains arriving from the West by
THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROADS, AND AT CHICAGO
With all FAST EXPRESS TRAINS East, North & South.
The most Elegantly Furnished PARLOR SLEEPING CARS ever used on any Railroad are now built, owned, and run by this Co. between Omaha and Chicago.
Through Tickets to all points East can be obtained at OREGON & CALIFORNIA R. R. OFFICE, Portland, Oregon,
And at C. P. R. R. offices in San Francisco and Sacramento.
Be Sure Your Tickets Read via Rock Island.
A. M. SMITH, General Passenger Agent, Chicago.
HUGH RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't, Chicago.
WM. R. STEELE, Passenger Agent, San Francisco

Street Contracting.
W. H. BUTLER IS STILL IN THE BUSINESS. Especial attention given to
Repairing Roadways and Sidewalks.
Anything from a mouse-hole to a full sized block.
Enquire at residence, corner of Fifth and Caruthers street, or hail the MODOC EXPRESS on the street.

A WONDERFUL STORY.

THE CONFESSION OF JOHN C. NIXON, HERETOFORE CALLED "WRESTLING JOE."

THE STATEMENTS OF OTHER WITNESSES.

STATE OF OREGON, } ss.
COUNTY OF MULTNOMAH, }

I, John C. Nixon, being duly sworn, depose and say: That my true name is John C. Nixon, that I was born in London, England, that I am about sixty years of age, that I was reared in Queens county, Ireland, until I was seventeen years old, that my father's residence was called "Milford Cottage," about seven miles from Carlow, and about three miles from Athy, that my father's name was Frederick R. Nixon, that my mother's maiden name was Charlotte Roscher, that he had a brother named Charles, who lived in Halifax county, North Carolina, that one of my father's sisters married a man by the name of Cook, who lived about a half a mile from "Milford Cottage," that I had an old maiden aunt named Jane Nixon, that I had three brothers—Frederick R., Walter T. and Robert Nixon; that I had one sister named Dorothea E. Nixon, that my father moved into Carlow several years before I left home.

On the 13th of May, 1833, I left home and went to Liverpool, where my father accompanied me; he then returned home, and I shipped for America, and after reaching New York I went to Norfolk, thence by Elizabeth City to Edenton; thence to my uncle's, Charles Roscher's; from there I went to Clarksville, Tennessee, with General Bryant; thence to New Orleans, thence to Alexandria, thence back again to New Orleans, thence to Todd county, Kentucky, and there worked in a store for a man named Tom Anderson; I then went to Charleston, South Carolina, with some horses, then shipped aboard a small schooner as cook; then went to Wilmington, North Carolina, there shipped on board the cutter *Dallas* with Lieut. Russell. As soon as I told Lieut. Russell who I was, and that I was a relative of the Roschers, he released me from the ship, and I went to Gen. Bryant's, in Granville county, North Carolina; from there I went to Abraham Roscher's; from thence to Wilmington, and shipped aboard a schooner loaded with lumber and went to Havana; there the schooner loaded with fruit and sailed for Mobile, Alabama. I arrived in Mobile about 1837 or 1838, and there worked on a steamboat for a time. About the year 1845 I married a girl named Elizabeth Toler, in Baldwin county, Alabama. From my first arrival in Alabama I have lived in that State and Mississippi and Louisiana until I left and went to St. Louis, in 1870, and from there came to Oregon—excepting since the war, when I made three or four trips up the Mississippi river, begging.

I separated from my wife about fifteen years ago. After our separation I made Scarborough Melvin's and a man named Chandlers, in Baldwin county, Alabama, my home, excepting about two years, until I came to Oregon. I left Baldwin county the last time about the 1st of August, 1870, on a begging trip; I went by the way of New Orleans. When I left Baldwin county I left nine head of cattle, 130 chickens, and $350 in money with a man by the name of Chandler, he lived about 17 miles northeast of Mobile, near Scarborough Melvin's, who was stepfather of my wife. I begged in the principal towns along the river until I reached St. Louis, Missouri. I had been there five or six days, when a man overtook me as I was going up the street, and took me by the hand and asked me what my name was and what I was doing. I told him my name was John C. Nixon, and that I was begging; he then asked me where I came from; I told him I came from Mobile, Alabama; he asked me many questions, and among them how long I had been in St. Louis; I told him five or six days; he asked me if begging was not a hard way of making a living. I told him it was, but I had to do it, for I had no money. After considerable conversation he said to me: "You are the very man I want." He then said. "Would you like to make seven or eight thousand dollars?" I told him I would, if I would not have to go to the penitentiary or jail; he told me that I would not have to go to either; he told me his name was James Moore; that he was from Oregon, and that if I would go with him and do as he wanted me to, he would give me $8,000. I told him I did not want to go to Oregon. Moore said, "Well, if you won't go, I know another old man that will." I then told him I believed I would go. He then took me over the Mississippi river to a hotel, and told me that I must change my name, and say that my name was "Joseph Thomas," or "Wrestling Joe;" that I was ninety one years old; that I was the father of Finice Caruthers, that I was born in Kaskaskia; that I went to Tennessee and married Elizabeth Caruthers, in Dixon county, Tennessee, in the year 1810, that I lived with my wife, Elizabeth, in Dixon county about six months; that I then moved to Christian county, Kentucky, that my wife had one son, and that his name was Finice, and that he had red hair; that I lived with my wife about five years; that we separated; that I went to the mountains and trapped for a living. Moore and I staid over the river only a part of a day this time, and we then came back to St. Louis, and he wanted me to go with him to a tavern, but I told him that I would go to my boarding house, where I had been stopping. Moore came next morning and took me over the river to the same place we were the day before. He then got paper, pen and ink and wrote down what he wanted me to study, so I could answer questions. He told me there was a man by the name of Finice Caruthers, and his mother who had died in Oregon and left a large amount of property and had left no one to inherit it, but that there was two or three men in Oregon who were rascals and swindlers, and were about to get the property, that had no right to it, and that he and a man named Davidson wanted me to come to Oregon and personate the father of Finice Caruthers, so that he, Davidson and others could get the property. The following is, as near as I can remember, what Moore wrote down for me to study: I must say my name was Joseph Thomas, or "Wrestling Joe," that I was ninety-one years old, that I was the father of Finice Caruthers; that I was born in Kaskaskia, that I went to Tennessee and married Elizabeth Caruthers, in Dixon county, in 1816; that I lived there about six months and then moved to Christian county, Kentucky, and worked on a mill; that I lived with my wife about five years; that I had one son, that his name was Finice, and that he had red hair, that I left my wife in Kentucky and went to the mountains and trapped for a living; that I afterwards met my wife and son at St. Louis and other places; that I moved my wife and son from St. Louis to Harmony Mission, Missouri, and that Green Davidson went part of the way with me, and that there were two trappers along; that I settled my wife on a creek near Harmony Mission and went trapping again; that I saw my wife every once in a while, that Finice came down to a creek where I was trapping to see me two or three times, that my wife and Finice lived near Harmony Mission about ten years and then moved to Oregon, that I met a trapper in the mountains who told me my wife and son had gone to Oregon. Moore and myself staid two days this time over at the hotel, so as to give me time to study what Moore had written down for me, so I could answer the questions a magistrate would ask me when we got to St. Louis, we then went over to St Louis. As we were going up from the ferry boat Moore gave me a one hundred dollar bill; we met Green Davidson on the street, and he took me into a store and gave me a new suit of clothes. Davidson and Moore took me to a great big house—I think it was a hotel, from there Davidson and a man (I think his name was Johnson took me to a picture gallery and had my picture taken. Davidson or Johnson, I can't remember which, told me to write "Joseph Thomas" on one of my pictures and not make a mistake, we then returned to the hotel and they sent for a Squire. I repeated to the Squire the lesson which Moore had written down for me to study, as well as I could remember it. As soon as I had done telling my story there was a man (I think it was Johnson) took a paper of deed, and gave it to the Squire, who read it to me, then Johnson (I think it was) signed the name Joseph Thomas to the paper, and I touched the pen; Moore then paid the Squire $1. Davidson and Moore then took me to Lebanon, Illinois, where Davidson lived, and left me at a hotel; Moore said he was going to New York to get money to pay me, and I was to stay at Lebanon until he came back; I think he was gone about eight days, when he came back he took me to St. Louis to a tavern, and paid me $1,000, and said he won't pay me the balance of the $3,000 when we got to Oregon, and when the trial was over would give me $5,000 more.

Moore and Davidson told me that I would not have to be gone longer than three months. I did not want to come to Oregon, but they said I must come, and they would pay me well. While at St. Louis, I repeatedly told Moore and Davidson my true name, where I was from and all about myself.

Moore, Davidson and his wife, and myself, all started to Oregon together, arriving at Portland, I staid one night, next day Moore took me to Oregon City on the cars; McCown or Johnson took me from the cars to a hotel at Oregon City, the second day (I think it was) after I got to Oregon City, Johnson came to my room at the hotel, and said he had met me in St Louis said "don't you know me? I was in St Louis with Moore and Green Davidson." He then commenced talking to me about who I was, and where I came from, and I thought he was a partner of Moore and Davidson, and commenced telling him what my true name was and where I came from; he then said his dinner was waiting, and he must go. I do not want to tell on Johnson as he never did me any harm. I was taken from Oregon City to the opposite side of the river, and stayed a few days; I was then sent to Green Davidson's, in Marion county; after I went there, Moore sent me $200 by Green Davidson.

The paper Moore wrote for me to study while him and me were at the hotel opposite St. Louis, Missouri, he took from me; I do not know what he did with it.

When I went to Green Davidson's, Moore came up, and wrote another, and gave it to me; it was like the one he gave me at St. Louis, except that the one at St. Louis made me say I only had one son, and the one he wrote at Green Davidson's made me say that I had two sons—Finice and John—and that John died at Harmony Mission. This paper was given me about three months after I went to Green Davidson's, in Oregon; I studied this paper in the presence of Green Davidson and his wife; I studied this paper until I wore it out, and so they had to write the third one. About four or five months after I went to Davidson's, in Oregon, he paid me $1,700. While I was at Oregon City, after the payments in the summer of 1871, I had $2,800 with me, and I lost, or some one stole it from me, and Green Davidson slept in the room with me the night I lost it.

All the witnesses who swore that they knew me, and that my name was Joseph Thomas, swore falsely, for my name is John C. Nixon; I never saw Joe Meek in my life, in the mountains or anywhere else, until I saw him in Portland; I never was a hunter, or trapper, or mountaineer; I never worked on a mill of any kind; I never was at Harmony Mission, in Missouri; I never knew Elizabeth Caruthers or her son Finice. My wife's name was Elizabeth Toler, who I married in Baldwin county, Alabama, and by her we had two children. My wife's father died, and mother in-law married again to a man named Scarborough Melvin, who lives in Baldwin county, Alabama, 16 miles northeast of Mobile; when I lived in Alabama I boated wood and lumber, and kept a boarding house in Mobile, and after I got crippled I begged for a living.

The whole scheme of bringing me to Oregon as a witness in the trial about the Caruthers estate, and as to my knowing anything about the matter in any way, shape or form, is a grand fraud that I was hired by Moore and Davidson to swear to; the whole story was manufactured and drilled into me by Moore and Davidson; I had to learn my lessons like a school boy; Moore generally wrote his; Davidson gave his verbally; David son was teacher. One time while I was at Green Davidson's, when he lived at Fairfield, they kept me out in the woods two weeks to keep Hannah from seeing me; he told me to keep away from Hannah, that he (Hannah) would kill me; Moore and Davidson put white paint on my hair to make me look old. Last September I and Green Davidson came down to Oregon City to see Johnson and Pease and the man in the Land Office, and to have them pay me the $5,000 that Moore agreed to pay me soon as the suit was over; but they refused to pay the $5,000, for the reason that Hannah had given them trouble, and finally we compromised by their agreeing to give me $3,000, as follows: Pease's note, due the 14th of September, 1873, for $1,057 33, and Johnson and the man in the Land Office to pay the balance equally between them; the amount due from the man in the Land Office and Johnson was paid to me, and Pease's note delivered to me somewhere about the 15th of September, 1872, in Mitchell & Dolph's office, at Portland, by a young man whom they sent down to pay me; I do not know who the young man was. In March or April last I got Mr. John Phillips, of Salem, to come down to Oregon City with me to see Moore, to have him pay me $2,000 that they failed to pay me in the settlement. I asked Moore to pay me the $2,000. [They had agreed to pay me $8,000, and had paid me but $6,000.] I told him I wanted him to pay me or I would go to Portland and tell Hannah the whole secret. Moore said: "If you do he (Hannah) will put you in the penitentiary." I told Moore that he (Moore) did not talk that way in St. Louis; that he had told me there was no danger. Moore said in reply: "There is no danger now, if you will do as I told you, but if you tell Hannah you will go to Penitentiary for life." I told him that I did not care; that I would tell it anyhow.

I think that it was on Monday, the 12th day of the month of May last, I told Green C. Davidson that I had made a confession to Hannah of the whole secret about myself, who I was, where I came from, who induced me to come here, and what they brought me here for. Davidson then said: "We are all ruined; I will lose my $5,000, and you will go to the penitentiary for life; if any person asks you about the matter, tell them I had nothing to do with it, that Moore did it all."

The foregoing is a true and correct statement of my name and family connections, and the circumstances under which I was induced to come to Oregon to personate the father of Finice Caruthers, and give my testimony in connection with the Caruthers estate, and I now make this statement that those whom I have wronged may be enabled to obtain justice.

JOHN C. NIXON.

Subscribed in presence of Ralph Wilcox, L. Brooks, Elizabeth Nixon, C. M. Godbold, John Hurley.

STATE OF OREGON, } ss.
COUNTY OF MULTNOMAH, }

I hereby certify that on this 19th day of June, A. D. 1873, personally appeared before me John C. Nixon, who, being by me duly sworn, did depose and say that the foregoing statement was true, as he verily believed; that, before swearing to and subscribing said affidavit, the said statement was read to the affiant and by him subscribed in my presence.

Witness my hand and official seal the day and year in this certificate above written.

[SEAL.] C. W. PARRISH.
Notary Public for Oregon.

STATE OF OREGON, } ss.
COUNTY OF MULTNOMAH, }

I, Elizabeth Nixon, being first duly sworn, depose and say: That I met John C. Nixon, who signed the annexed affidavit, about the year 1840, that my maiden name was Elizabeth Toler, and my father's name was Daniel Toler. As near as I can recollect, he died about the year 1833. About the year 1855 my mother married Scarborough Melvin. I was born in 1832, and was forty one years old the 22d day of February last. I first met John C. Nixon about 1840, at my father's house about three miles from Blakely, in Baldwin county, Alabama. My father had been up to a plantation of his on Middle river, and when he returned John C. Nixon came home with him. This was the first time I remember of seeing him. Mr Nixon made my father's house a home from that date until he married me, on the 25th of May, 1845, at that place. Mr. Nixon and myself lived in and near Blakely until about 1849.

Our first child, a girl, was born at my father's house on the 11th day of February, 1848, and died May 10, 1848. In 1849, Mr. Nixon and myself moved to Fish river, where we remained but a short time and then moved to Bayou Manette, where Mr. Nixon commenced building a boat. We remained there about three or four months, and then moved to Baluxey on the lake in Mississippi. We remained there four or five months, where Mr. Nixon kept a store. We then moved to New Orleans, in 1850, where Mr. Nixon kept an oyster saloon on Circus street, near the corner of Gravia street. We then returned to Mobile in 1851, where we kept a boarding house. I think it was on Water street, between Congress and Adams streets. In 1852 we went on the railroad from Mobile to Citronell, where Mr. Nixon engaged in laying track.

In 1853 we moved to Winchester, Mississippi. Mr. Nixon did not engage in any business while there. In 1854, I think it was, I left Mr Nixon in Mississippi. He then went to Mobile. I remained in Mississippi until 1855, when I returned to my mother's.

Mr Nixon was there when I got home, and we lived together there until the 29th day of October, 1857, when I left him again and went to Mobile, where my second child, a boy, was born on the 27th day of January, 1858. I never lived with Mr. Nixon after our separation in 1857. He lived at my step father's from the time of our last separation until the close of the war in 1865, except about a year of that time. I worked in Mobile every winter and remained at my step-father's every summer; and whenever I returned to my step father's Mr. Nixon was there. After the close of the war Mr. Nixon wandered up and down the Mississippi and would be gone a month or two at a time, and would then return to my step father's. In speaking of his absence he would say that he had been to New Orleans, Cincinnati, and other places. About three months before he came to Oregon he left my father's and went to Joseph Chandler's, about half a mile from my father's; there he bought some cattle which he left there when he came to Oregon. He left Baldwin county between the first and middle of August, 1870. In speaking of his early life Mr. Nixon said he ran away from his uncle's in North Carolina, when a boy.

From the time of our marriage until our separation, Mr. Nixon was never absent from home as much as six weeks at any one time, except once, and then he was gone about that time and was engaged in boating lumber from Pearl river to New Orleans. I am acquainted with C. M. Godbold, whose affidavit is annexed hereto; have known him ever since I was a child. He resided about 15 miles from my father's, John Henley, whose affidavit is annexed hereto; was raised from the time he was about two years old in my mother's family. John C. Nixon and myself were married by a Baptist minister by the name of Thomas Trowell. We were never divorced. My second child died at my mother's on the 23d of June, 1863. ELIZABETH NIXON.

STATE OF OREGON, } ss
COUNTY OF MULTNOMAH }

I hereby certify that the foregoing statement was by me read to the above named Elizabeth Nixon, and after being so read, was subscribed by her in my presence, and that the said Elizabeth being duly sworn by me deposed and said that said statement was true as she verily believed.

Witness my hand and official seal this 19th day of June, 1873.
[L. S.] C. W. PARRISH,
Notary Public for Oregon.

STATE OF OREGON, } ss.
COUNTY OF MULTNOMAH, }

I, C. M. Godbold, being duly sworn depose and say that I am sixty-four years of age and am a resident of Mobile, Alabama. The first knowledge I have of John C. Nixon, who swore to and subscribed the affidavit hereunto affixed, was about the time he and Elizabeth Toler were married in 1845. Since that time I have seen and heard of him often in that neighborhood, and never heard of his leaving the country until he came out to Oregon. I lived within about two miles of the house of Mrs. Nixon's father from 1830 to 1839, and from that time, I lived about 16 miles from there. Her father's name was Daniel Toler. I understand that after Toler's death his wife married a man named Scarborough Melvin. Have known Mrs. Nixon ever since she was a child. I became acquainted with her father and mother in 1836—before she was born. The lady who subscribed the affidavit hereunto attached, signed "Elizabeth Nixon," is the same person whom I knew as the wife of John C. Nixon.

I knew the person subscribing himself as "John Harley" to the affidavit hereto attached, when he was a small child, at his father's on his plantation, and met him also at Scarborough Melvin's once after the close of the war. When I first met John C. Nixon, he was engaged in the wood business and boating lumber and building flats. In 1866 I met him frequently in in New Orleans during six or eight weeks. He was then lame and seemed to be partially blind.

C. M. GODBOLD.

STATE OF OREGON, } ss:
COUNTY OF MULTNOMAH, }

On this 19th day of June, 1873, personally appeared before me C. M. Godbold, and the above statement being read by me to him, then subscribed the same in my presence, and the said C. M. Godbold being duly sworn by me did depose and say that the foregoing statement was true as he verily believed.

Witness my hand and official seal the day and year above written.
[L. S.] C. W. PARRISH,
Notary Public for Oregon.

STATE OF OREGON, } ss:
COUNTY OF MULTNOMAH, }

I, John Hurley, being duly sworn depose and say that I am 28 years of age, and reside near Blakely, Baldwin county, Alabama. I live with Scarborough Melvin, the stepfather of Mrs. John C. Nixon; I have lived there ever since I remember, and am an adopted child of Mrs. Melvin; I know John C. Nixon and Elizabeth Nixon, whose statements are hereunto annexed, and have known them ever since I can remember.

I think the first time I met John C. Nixon was at Mrs. Melvin's. Since the close of the war until a short time before he came here, he was at Melvin's off and on most of the time; I was away from home in the army from 1861 to 1865; Mr. Nixon was lame in the leg when I got back from the war; I do not remember whether he was lame before I went to the war or not.

JOHN HURLEY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of June, A. D. 1873.
[L. S.] C. W. PARRISH,
Notary Public for Oregon.

History of the Atchinese War.

From an interesting article on this subject in an exchange, we make the following extract, remarking that Atchin is a province of Sumatra, and that the war has been in progress upwards of three months:

Constant allusion has been made in the foreign dispatches to the war between the Dutch and the Atchinese, but, until quite recently, no statement has been made which furnished any clear conception of the motives or causes of the war. To the question, like all other questions, there are two sides, and now we have both sides of it. The Minister of the Colony has laid before the Dutch Government a statement which goes on to show that, when the Colonial Government saw that the King and his subjects were acting treacherously with the Dutch, and that while they pretended to be friendly to the Dutch they were in reality secretly negotiating with France and Italy, explanations were demanded. The Atchinese refused to make any explanations, whereupon the Dutch declared war. This is the Dutch version of the difficulty. The Atchinese version is entirely different. By their statement it appears that, since the year 1243, Atchin has been a Mussulman State, and since 1854 a dependency of the Ottoman Empire. In 1777, a treaty was concluded between Atchin and Holland, and according to its terms the Dutch were allowed to enter Atchin for commercial purposes. In 1863, however, the Dutch attached some dependencies of Atchin, and afterwards they demanded the cession of some islands belonging to the King for the purpose of erecting lighthouses upon them. The Atchinese replied that they could do nothing in the premises, without the consent of the Ottoman Court, but in the meantime the King would build the lighthouses at his own expense. The Dutch would not consent to this, and declared war, with the intention of achieving the conquest of Atchin, whereupon the Atchinese appealed to the Ottoman Court. This is the Atchinese version of the story.

An exchange is sarcastic. It says: "The man who thought he could do business without advertising has been compelled to give in. His first advertisement was headed 'Sheriff's sale.'"

A farmer gives this bit of advice, which contains a good hint: "If you want the boys to stay on the farm, do not bear on too hard when the boy is turning the grindstone.

By Overland Telegraph.

EASTERN DATES TO JULY 9.

WASHINGTON CITY

WASHINGTON, July 8—Gen. J. Clark Hutchens appointed Internal Revenue Collector for the First District of California.

The Cotton Crop.

Partial reports received at the Department of Agriculture from cotton regions to July first represent that much wet weather has prevailed, while in some States it makes the crop backward in maturing. Reports are that whatever may be the injury to crops from this and other causes, the deficiency will be supplied by a larger planting area than heretofore, and it is therefore believed that the crop this year will at least be equal to that of last year.

Long Branch Races.

LONG BRANCH, July 8—In the race for the Monmouth Cup, (added at $1,000, added to a sweepstakes of $300, the second horse to receive $200, and the third, $100—out of the stakes, two and a half miles) five horses started, viz: Peakness, Bluenose, Survivor, Wonder and Hubbard. The race was won by Wonder in 4:32½, Peakness, second; Hubbard, third. Wonder was the favorite in pools at the rate of $2,000 against $1,000 for Peakness.

The Lucky Numbers.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 8—The drawing of the Kentucky Library Lottery began early this morning. Ticket, No. 24,865 drew one hundred thousand dollars; No. 5,630 drew $50,000; No. 21,764 drew $20,000; No. 96,783 drew $10,000; No. 10,330 drew $5,000. These were the principal prizes.

EASTERN STATES.

Hurricanes and Rain Storms in the West.

CHICAGO, July 8—A hurricane passed over Odin, Illinois, last night, unroofing many houses. The Methodist Church was wrecked. The Methodist Church edifice at Salem was wrecked. Orchards and miles of fence and thousands of acres of corn were blown

The Daily Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1873

The Congressional Election

The necessity of a special election for Congressman, to fill out the unexpired term of Hon. J. C. Wilson, deceased, invites considerable speculation as to the probable candidates, and the chances of the campaign. The Republicans last year polled a majority of 850 votes in the Congressional election, and about the same majority for Grant at the November election. There is no reason to suppose there has been any very considerable change in the relative strength of the parties since that time. It is therefore pretty safe to say that in case nothing occurs to destroy the harmony of the party, the Republican nominee will be chosen. But there is certainly occasion for the exercise of the greatest possible prudence in selecting a candidate. Differences of opinion have grown into personal feeling between many men of some prominence in the party, till many fear there will be difficulty in securing a candidate who will be acceptable to all Republicans. And it is manifest that unless the party shall act in harmony, defeat is certain. The party has no strength to be frittered away in personal jealousies, or in the struggles for superiority between rival factions. The Republican party is greater than any faction in it, and the interests of the whole party are of greater moment than the success of any man or set of men who make a part of it.

If this view shall be adopted and acted upon by those who take a part in organizing for the campaign, the triumph of the party is reasonably certain; but if, on the other hand, the jealousies and strifes that have entered into the party, shall be allowed to control the action of its members or its conventions, if any wing or ring shall treat its own particular ends as paramount to the success of the party, the result will be defeat, and the blame will lie at the door of those who are thus selfish. The party, freed from all unnecessary weights, and allowed to run the race upon its own merits, trusting alone in the affections of the country it has served so well, and the force of those principles it has so manfully vindicated, need fear nothing.

We have heard the names of several men, of more or less prominence, mentioned in connection with the nomination, some of them quite unexceptionable, so far as we could perceive, and others well known to be the mere creatures of a coterie of politicians, who have for some time arrogated dominion and dictatorship of the Republican party. All good Republicans, who have the welfare of the party at heart, will study to secure such a nomination as will unite all the elements of the party and command its entire strength at the polls.

Our Tide Lands.

In all the discussion that that has taken place in regard to the resources of the State of Oregon as an agricultural State, little has been said of the extensive tide lands that lie about the bays that indent the western coast of the State. These tide lands form a large portion of the surface of Clatsop county, and a considerable amount of land in Tillamook, Benton and other counties lying along the coast. In Clatsop alone, and in the immediate vicinity of Astoria, there are many thousands of acres of this class of lands, lying in bodies that are convenient to the great forests that cover all the high ground around the bays. The commonly received notion that tide lands are too wet and swampy for use, is wholly erroneous. They are above the ordinary high tides, and are only under water two or three times in the year, and then only for a few hours. So far as concerns the crops of hay on these lands, they are no more affected by the water than those on other lands are affected by a heavy rain of a few hours' duration. Immense crops of hay are produced on these lands, without any cultivation whatever. Two or three tons of grass to the acre are often on these grounds where none has been sown. Large numbers of cattle run at large on these lands all the year round, and do as well as the best fed stock raised in other sections of the State. There are no better stock-growing lands in the country.

And not only are these tide lands valuable for stock-raising and dairying purposes, but with little expenditure, they can be made to produce immense crops of vegetables, oats, etc. Some small tracts of these lands have been diked in, and the experiment has proved highly gratifying. The cost of dikes of sufficient height and strength to keep out the highest tides, does not very greatly exceed that of an equal length of good, substantial fence; and when so diked, the crops produced are such as to astonish every one who has observed them. When these lands shall be appreciated at their true value, they will be sought for as among the most profitable lands in the State.

Since the day of Pomeroy, Kansas has had no phenomena—moral, social, physical or political—one-half so wondrous as this, for the truth of which the Kansas City *News* is witness:

> Nature furnishes something more for our people to wonder about, or speculate upon, by sending down during the heavy rain a fine shower of frogs or toads. These toads fell by the hundreds, those who saw the shower declaring "the air was thick with them," and the ground in the locality between Delaware and Central, and Tenth and Fourteenth streets, was fairly strewn with the little "hoppers," for some time after the rain. From the description given of them we would judge that they varied in size from that of a piece of coal to a lump of chalk, although Judge Porter says some of them was as large as the end of a man's thumb.

I will observed that the *News* does not specify the size of the pieces of coal.

A London physician who loves his tea has been analyzing some samples. He finds them to contain forty per cent. of iron filings, nineteen per cent. of sand, and a good deal of gypsum paint. The doctor calls this adulteration, and attributes it to a love of filthy lucre; but a more charitable view to take of it is to believe that the ingenious tea merchant only wanted to infuse a little iron and grit into the constitutions of his patrons. We have no apology to offer for the paint.

Colonel Saxe declares himself astonished at the fine appearance of the city of Portland, to which he pays the flattering compliment of saying that he has not seen another place of only 12,000 inhabitants in the United States, where there are so many fine buildings as there are in Portland.

We hear it said that Hon. Ben Simpson is prominently mentioned as a candidate for Congress. He is eminently qualified for the position, and we do not know of more than about a thousand men in the State whom we should prefer before him.

Comptroller Knox has directed, by circular, all national banks to report their condition as shown by their books on the 13th inst.

The Trial of the Modocs

The trial of the Modoc murderers before the Military Commission at Fort Klamath has at last been had. It was supposed the proceedings would close on the 9th instant, yesterday. From the character of the testimony already reported, there can be but one result of the proceedings. The murderers will be convicted beyond a peradventure. Nor is there any reason to anticipate any such sentence of the principal parties to the massacre of General Canby and Commissioner Thomas, as will leave anything for the civil tribunals to do. From all we have been able to learn of the organization of the Military Commission, we presume it will not undertake to inquire into the murder of the settlers on Lost River and the Lake, but will limit its investigations to the case of the Peace Commission murders. The murder of the citizens is a matter that ought to be tried in the State Court of Oregon, and doubtless those Indians who are supposed to have participated in that crime, but who were not directly concerned in the assassination of the Peace Commissioners, will be handed over to the Sheriff of Jackson county to be dealt with according to the laws of Oregon.

Mr. Beecher's Theology—A Noble Defense

In this Friday evening talk, June 27th, Mr. Beecher referred to the personal attack of Rev. Dr. Curry, in the late Methodist Conference, in the following words, which we quote from the *N. Y. Herald*.

The usual large gathering marked the services last evening. The meeting was an interesting one. Mr. Beecher was very eloquent on his theme. After the usual exercises he said—I made it a rule to make no mention of what is said about matters; but I will read a paragraph—it is from some paper, I don't know what one. It is of the Conference of Methodist ministers, which meets weekly. It is a discussion of the causes of Methodist declension. It says:

> The discussion of the causes of Methodist declension in New York and Brooklyn lost nothing by standing over a couple of weeks. The preachers were out in goodly numbers and the debate was resumed. Dr. E. O. Harris, Dr. Curry, Rev. Mr. French, Rev. Mr. Vail, Dr. Holdich and Rev. John Parker participated in the discussion.
>
> PERNICIOUS INFLUENCE OF BEECHER.
>
> Dr. Curry considered that the cause of the declension of Methodism in these cities was the ministering of emasculated theology. The ministers who are most popular in the two cities are those who preach Christianity without Christ, without the leading doctrines of the Bible. Too many of the Methodist ministers strive to imitate and follow Mr. Beecher, whose influence he considered expressively pernicious upon the moral and spiritual growth of the community. Both in his pulpit and through his paper Mr. Beecher is doing the cause of religion great harm. The Doctor considered the influence of the *Independent* very damaging, but that of the *Christian Union* far more so. Dr. Haven admitted the fact of the declension, but did not think it was due to lack of piety in the pulpit nor to the preaching of emasculated theology by ministers. There is power in the doctrine of the Gospel, as ever; but changes have come over the thoughts and studies of the people, and the mode of the past ages is not found so effectual now as formerly. The Doctor thought new methods of preaching, clothing old truths in new forms, are needed; but he was not prepared to suggest what would be most beneficial and convincing.

There, you have it, said Mr. Beecher. (Laughter.) Now, I want to say, in the first place, it is not fair to judge a man by newspaper reports. Though we are indebted much to reporters, we are misrepresented sometimes in reports taken honestly. I don't doubt that if we had heard Dr. Curry's remarks they would not have sounded so harsh. I am persuaded that this remark is not at all what he really said; still, it must have been something. It means that I have been a mischievous man. Mr. Curry, who is my personal friend—if not, why would he take such liberties with my name?—thinks I am not a perfect man, and he doesn't like the drift of the preaching issuing from Plymouth pulpit. I would like to please him; but I cannot please him and myself, nor him and my God. But when such a phrase as

> "EMASCUATED THEOLOGY"

is used, which means Christianity without Christ—if the not preaching Christ means not preaching old theology, it is true; if it means that I do not preach Christ as Dr. Curry does it is true; but if it means that Christ is not preached in my pulpit I aver that he does not know. I own Christ as the starting point from which everything springs. I have preached, not only the divinity of Christ and the atonement of Christ, but have preached the manifestations of our Saviour—a very God—and with so many variations, I am surprised when a man says I preach a Christianity without Christ. I appeal from Dr. Curry, badly informed, to Dr. Curry, well informed. I never set up for a

> PROFOUND THINKER

or a founder of a system. I began to preach to save men. Sermons I have used as instruments. I treat theology as a physician treats medicine—give what I think is most needed. I have endeavored to use the truth so that it shall produce loving epistles of God. I had no system that I was afraid I would get out of. It is a thousand times more important to rouse men, to fire them up, than to keep to a routine of system. My system is the Bible system. I have taken truths out of the Bible and used them. Now, the suggestion that the theology is weak may be true in a general sense—may be weak and erratic, different—but it is our liberty to differ, and I have held royally to that liberty and mean to. If Dr. Curry had said I differed from him and he did not like it, it would have been another thing. Well, as to the mischief that is done, I say I am

> IN SYMPATHY WITH MANKIND.

I feel the pulses, the wants, the yearnings of the time in which I live. Life may not be better, but it is different. If there has been a decline in Methodism it has not been from imitating me but it has been from their not adapting themselves to the time. No minister has a right to set himself up and say, "Here I am to run this machine; if you can get converted you may." People are not fed; they go to church and hear something about Adam, or the Fall. All well enough, but it is not what is in men's minds. There must be living men to teach live men live truths. That is the trouble—want of adaptation. It is how to preach men out of animalism into truth and life. How many men would like to talk with me on many subjects, as, for instance, Balaam's ass speaking? Now, do you think that ass spoke? The Bible is a book to guide men; we use its influence to produce better men and women. That's my theory; and although I don't object to what the Doctor, said, if he did say it, I beg here to say it was not in good taste or good judgment, and, what is more, it is not true. The Rev. John Parker entered a strong protest against the two brethren, Drs. Curry and Holdich, who copy easy positions and are not in the ministry at all, coming here to lecture them on laziness in the pulpit and to slander them by asserting that they preach emasculated theology. For himself, he would say that he never preached a sermon without having Christ in it. He knew that he had religion, and that the people needed it, and he had the boldness to tell them where they might get it.

The Washington *Chronicle* utters the stringent want of the Civil Service gentlemen in these words:

> The Civil Service Commission believe that they will have to be satisfied with the immortality which accrues to them for their part of compiling and putting in force civil service reform, but most of them admit that if they could only perceive some pay for their extra and hard labor in this connection it would be a much more satisfactory and higher state of immortality to descend down "upon their children and their children's children."

By the abolition of the common schools of Texas, over 127,000 children are turned out to attend dog fights.

THE TERRITORIES

Professor Fowler is manipulating Walla Walla bumps.

Stages between Walla Walla and Lewiston now make the trip in one day.

Madame Anna Bishop is delighting the Corinne folks who patronize the drama.

Lung You, the Chinese murderer, expiates his crime at Walla Walla to-morrow.

Politics run high in Montana and both parties expect to win the victory in August.

Bootblacks bathing themselves in the reservoirs at Salt Lake City adds greatly to the flavor of the water.

James Caine, for the killing of Lishon at Beaver, Utah, has been convicted of murder in the first degree.

Tumwater has had a sensation in the shape of an elopement. The parties were J. W. Bower and Miss Annie Kratz.

The people of Walla Walla are thinking of introducing the cubic air ordinance for the benefit of the almond-eyed denizens of that town.

The Walla Walla jail is being thoroughly repaired and strengthened, and malefactors will not find it an easy job, hereafter, to take French leave.

The *Tribune* is informed that Rev. D. K. Nesbit, of Corvallis, will lecture in Olympia, on Thursday or Friday evening of this week, on the subject of "Shoddy and Sham.

On July 7th, about two miles from Olympia, Mrs. Joseph Rowe sustained a compound fracture of the leg and other serious injuries, by being thrown from a buggy, but will probably recover.

The Olympia *Tribune* is our authority for the statement that tickets have been issued for a lottery drawing in Vancouver in the summer of 1874, in behalf of the Sisters' Orphanages, with 100 prizes valued at $1,000. The tickets are one dollar each.

From the Walla Walla *Union* of July 5th: "A gentleman just down from Rock creek, in Stevens county, says that the prospect in that section is good. The crops look remarkably well, and grass is very abundant, while all kinds of stock look well. In some places the crickets made their appearance, but not in very great numbers, and by ditching they were prevented from doing any damage worth mentioning."

The Walla Walla *Union* of July 5th has this item: "As W. S. Gilliam and family were going to the celebration at Maxon's yesterday, the fore wheels of the wagon suddenly dropped into a rut while going down a hill, and Mrs. Gilliam and her daughter were thrown out of the wagon on to the double-trees. There they held on while the horses ran away. The team finally ran into the brush and stopped. The two ladies are seriously if not dangerously injured."

We are informed, says the Walla Walla *Union* of July 5th, that some of the settlers in the Pataha and Tukanon country are very much discouraged on account of the crickets having done so much damage to their crops. The settlers went into that country last fall and had barely time to put in small crops, which have been to a greater or less extent destroyed. But one of them informs us that as soon as they get tight fences around their farms, they can then turn their hogs outside, and that hogs are sure and sudden destruction to crickets. He thinks that as soon as the swine can be turned loose, the crickets will cease to trouble the farmers.

Scranton and Liberty, the two men of Spokane valley who were ordered to leave by the settlers because they engaged in an illegitimate cattle business, have concluded to accept the invitation; but a party named Downing, also notified to the same effect, had warrants issued for the arrest of the authors of the notification, and two officers have gone to the Spokane section to serve the papers. It is feared that the settlers will use force, not only in resisting the officers, but in forcing Downing to leave. It is also said, says the Walla Walla *Union*, "that the movement against Downing is prompted by a man with whom he has had some trouble in business. At all events, be the wrong where it may, there is great danger of this transaction causing much trouble, if not bloodshed, if it be not stopped right where it now is."

Mr. B. W. Bell reports to the Lewiston *Signal* very encouragingly concerning the mining prospects of that camp. He says the water is plenty and the miners are putting in big licks: Parker & Ryan have opened a new claim at the foot of American Hill, which prospects very favorably for a good yield of gold during the season. Turner & Bowers, on Glass Gulch, are doing remarkably well. Devine & Lewis are working new ground on Red river, and say they have a better show for taking out money than ever before. The Witt claim is paying well—better than ever. Campbell Brothers are running nine hydraulic pipes and, according to their prospect and estimate, they expect to clean up about $15,000 for their season's work. Fitzgerald & Co. have already made a good summer's clean up, and are opening new ground. Mr. Bell says that American Hill prospects as well as ever and that the general appearance of the camp is remarkably favorable for a good turn out of the "filthy lucre" this season.

From the Walla Walla *Union* of July 5th: "As the Yakima river is falling, and the timber put into it by our railroad company is not within a months' driving of its mouth, it seems almost certain that it will not be possible to get much if any of the timber to Wallula on this summer's raft. The same may be said of that in the Grande Ronde river. The consequence is that it will be necessary for the company to postpone the completion of the road this season. The difficulty seems to have been that the company did not have a sufficient number of men on the ground in time to take the full advantage of the high water. We are sorry that this condition of affairs exists, as it is both a drawback to the country and a heavy loss to the company. Dr. Baker is now on the Yakima river; and we learn that when he left here he intended to do all in his power to get at least a portion of the timber down this summer, but have not heard whether it will be possible to even do that. We presume there will be nothing of any importance done by the company until another year.

A LITTLE FUN WITH HOPKINS.—Some years ago a new fire company was organized at Reading, and the members one evening thought they would have a little innocent fun at the expense of Hopkins, their President. They decided to run him round with the engine to Hopkins' after dark, throw up their ladders, pull out their hose, climb on his roof and scare him with the belief that his dwelling was on fire. But that very day Hopkins moved out of the house, and a Presbyterian clergyman moved in; without the company being aware of the change. So about 8 o'clock the humorists dashed out, and went through all the movements, getting on the roof and splashing water around, and creating a terrific disturbance generally. A rival company, noticing what was going on, also hurried to the scene, and without understanding the joke, attached their hose to a plug, smashed in the front windows, and began to empty a 2 inch stream on the family of that Presbyterian clergyman. They squirted into all the rooms, split up the window shutters with an ax, broke down the front door, ran out the furniture, tore off the shingles and bawled through trumpets until the hired girl had convulsions on the kitchen stairs. The first company tried to explain, but the new comers thought an effort was being made to get them out of the way, and a fight ensued, and presently firemen were sliding down the roof, and pelting down the chimneys, and bleeding over the entry carpet, and having boisterous encounters with spanners and brass horns on the stairs. And the next morning the Presbyterian divine and his family moved out. They said the place seemed to be too animated and sensational for a quiet domestic circle. They wanted a house where there was more calmness and peace, where they could have more security for their privacy and pianos, and for their front doors, and shingles, and peace of mind, and window sashes.

Silver ore is found in Dade county, Mo., in, it is thought, paying quantities, and the State now claims to possess deposits of all the valuable metals.

It is not advisable to go out of doors without anything on your head, or into society without anything in it.

OREGON

A Union county farmer has a peach patch of twenty six acres.

The campmeeting near La Grande, was attended by 1 500 persons and closed last week.

The farmers of Union county are joyous at the fine weather and prospective heavy yields of barley, oats and wheat.

The State Treasurer advertises for the surrender of $44,800 of State bounty bonds, and $27,000 of State relief bonds. The proposals are to be received till August 2, 1873, at the Treasurer's office, Salem.

Two good sized salmon were seen in a mill race at Salem last Monday. They doubtless passed up through the locks. A desperate attempt was made to shoot, kill or capture them by some sporting gentlemen, but at last accounts the salmon were heading toward the Cascade Mountains.

The person arrested near Weston, at a camp meeting, for setting up a huckster's stand, was taken to town, tried and acquitted. The next day he brought suit to recover the sum of $2.50 damages, as while he was being tried, some one stole his outfit, soda water, candy and good clothes included.

The Teachers' Institute for Union county met June 25th at La Grande and chose officers as follows: President, Harsha White; Vice President, Terry Tuttle, Secretary, J. W. Morley, Treasurer, Dr. G. W. Burgess; Executive Committee, W. B. Hindman, John R. Kellogg and J. W. Vaughn. A Constitution was adopted and an interesting session was had.

The La Grande *Sentinel* says: "Two cattle buyers from Arizona arrived from Umatilla county a few days ago where they had purchased 1,000 head of yearling heifers, desiring to buy 1,200 more. They offer a liberal price, twelve dollars a head. M. Baker rode through the valley two or three days for the gentlemen, and succeeded in picking up *two head*." The people of Union don't seem inclined to sell.

The celebration at North Yamhill was a success in all particulars. Dr. Watts delivered the oration, Mr. Hughes read the Declaration of Independence and Mr. Lampson was President. Several Temperance addresses were made—everybody was satisfied, many remarking that they were never at a more satisfactory celebration. The oration was an hour and forty-five minutes long and was received at its close with three hearty cheers.

The Union Pacific.

A FACT NOT GENERALLY KNOWN ABOUT THE GOVERNMENT'S SECURITY.

Attorneys of the Union Pacific Railroad Company are making repeated and strenuous efforts to procure the revocation of the order of the Interior Department withholding one-half of the lands granted by Congress until certain obligations assumed by the Company are fulfilled. It is not at all probable that the present administration will revoke an order so eminently proper as long as the Union Pacific railroad remains indebted to the government. The original gift of land to this Company was about 20,000,000 acres. One of its agents reports that the sale of this land between July 28, 1869, and July 1, 1870, was 402,000 acres, which was sold for $834,091, being an average of $2 per acre. At this rate the entire grant would bring $81,200,000. The order of the Interior Department, withholding one-half of the land, secures the Government to the amount of about $40,000,000. Under the original grant the Company is entitled to every alternate section within its limits, but under the operation of the order it can only claim title to every fourth section. It will be seen, therefore, that the Government is secure if the Credit Mobilier suits are not successful.—*Washington Chronicle.*

CHOLERA IN 1832.—The Charleston *News* says that when the Asiatic cholera made its first appearance, and swept over the country, it did not reach that city, and in 1832 sufficient proof was had that the disease cannot, under apparently favorable circumstances, obtain a foothold. A vessel which had cholera on board, ran ashore on Lighthouse Island. The vessel was burned by order of the City Council, and the crew were sent to the Lazaretto. One of the crew, however, made his escape, and came to Charleston, where he died of Asiatic cholera in its worst form. The body was visited and examined by hundreds of curious persons, but there was not a single new case of cholera. Yet cholera broke out some years later in the western part of the city, when the cholera epidemic was a thousand miles distant. The cases were easily controlled, and were believed to be due to the rotting of garbage. Various theories have been suggested to account for the freedom of Charleston from cholera epidemics. The most plausible hypothesis is that the general use of cistern water is unfavorable to the development of the disease. This view finds confirmation in the fact that while the cholera raged in Nashville, where limestone water was used, there was not a single case in that part of the street on the hill side where cistern water only was drunk.

The attempt of the Democratic papers to make party capital out of the back-pay matter, is thus rebuked by the Memphis *Avalanche:*

> At any time the Democrats could have defeated it. A splendid chance to plant themselves on the solid rock of virtue and reform was in their grasp. Did they avail themselves of it? Not if the official records tell the truth. A majority of them voted for the infamous measure. Others, afraid to vote for it, but yearning for their prospective share of the robbery, dodged at roll call, and when the bill became a law rushed to the Treasury to secure their extra money early, to avoid accidents.

DIED:

July 5th, of whooping cough and measles, Frankie A., aged 1 year, 3 months and 7 days; and, July 8th, Hattie Susanne, aged 3 years, 5 months and 8 days—children of A. H. and H. A. Zanhiser, of East Portland.

At the family residence, near Monmouth, Polk county, Oregon, July 1, 1873, of influenza, Nellie May, infant daughter of Preston and Josephenes E. Hindman; aged 2 months and one day.

> Our little Nellie's gone to rest,
> Her sufferings all are o'er;
> Home, sweetly there on Jesus' breast,
> Where pain can harm no more.
>
> A flower was she indeed too fair
> To grow on earthly ground;
> 'Twas Jesus plucked her from our care,
> To place her in His crown.
>
> Our hearts with anguish sore's bleed
> Since darling Nellie's gone,
> In prayer submissive still we plead,
> *Thy will not ours, be done.*

Illinois and California papers please copy.

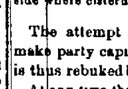
NEW TO-DAY.

Protection Engine Co. No. 4—Adjourned meeting this (Thursday) evening at 7½ o'clock.
H. S. McLERAN, Secretary.

Organist!

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE VESTRY up to MONDAY NOON, the 13th instant, for an ORGANIST for TRINITY CHURCH, for the period of one year. Particulars may be obtained on application to the secretary.
By order of the Vestry. jy10d3t

"Blood Will Tell!"



"IN BREEDING GRADE ANIMALS on either side, you breed back wards! With full blood and thoroughbred on either side, you breed forwards."—*A. J. Alexander, of Kentucky*

"You get no figs from thistles."—*Old Proverb.*

I have seven head of THOROUGHBRED "SHORTHORN" DURHAM CATTLE—one, two and three years old—embracing the best strains of Bates and Milking combined. These are from the herds of some of the MOST FAMOUS BREEDERS OF KENTUCKY.

My cattle are all "AMERICAN HERD BOOK" REGISTERED, and as good as can be found in the United States or Europe.

Will hold at reasonable rates and can accommodating terms.

At WILMER & CO'S STABLES, corner of Washington and 2nd streets, and St. Charles Hotel.
PETER SAVE, Importer.

For Sydney, Melbourne and New Zealand.

THE A 1 ENGLISH BARK
FORWARD,
CAPT. WM. WITHE,
Will have dispatch for Sydney, N. S. W. Freight for Melbourne and New Zealand will be forwarded from Sydney at the expense of the vessel.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to the CAPTAIN on board, or
jy10awim J. McCRAKEN & CO.

ORGANS

NEW TO-DAY.

Cheap Homesteads!

ONLY 10 MORE LOTS!

FOR SALE FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY, 10 LOTS of one acre each, within 15 minutes walk from the ferry landing, and near I. Terms, One Hundred Dollars for each Lot, one-fourth cash and balance in monthly payments of one dollar each. For particulars apply to
M. MOSKOWITZ, Real Estate Agent,
jy10 on Front street, Portland.

Amusements.

WALLAMET FALLS BY MOONLIGHT!

THE STEAMER
SHOSHONE
Has been chartered for a
Moonlight Excursion to Oregon City!
ON
SATURDAY EVENING JULY 12th,
Under the auspices of Multnomah Lodge No 12, I. O. G. T. The steamer will leave her wharf, at the foot of Alder street, at 8 o'clock, and remain at Oregon City one hour, to give the excursionists an opportunity to view the LOCKS AND FALLS. The PORTLAND BRASS and STRING BAND will discourse enlivening music suitable to the occasion.
TICKETS (limited to 250) ONE DOLLAR. jy10d1d

Prof. O. S. FOWLER

WILL LECTURE IN

THE DALLES 27th to 29th; WALLA WALLA, 27th to 30th; Lewiston, July 24 to 5th; Forest Grove, 9th to 11th; Lafayette, 12th to 15th; Oregon City, 16th to 18th; Salem, 17th to 24th; Albany, 26th to 29th; Eugene, 30th to August 1st; Oakland, 2d to 3d; Roseburg, 4th to 5th; Jacksonville 8th, or near these dates. See papers and bills in each place for particulars. Address invitations to adjacent places as above. d&w

LAIDLAW & GATE,
IMPORTERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
23 Front Street,
OFFER FOR SALE, IN WAREHOUSE AND SHORT, by to arrive per *Peta*,
AT SPECIAL RATES TO JOBBERS,
CALCUTTA DOUBLE-SEWED
GUNNY SACKS,
WHEAT BAGS, 22x36,
OAT BAGS, 28x36, ORE BAGS, 17x27.

Malt Liquors:

DEVENISH CHAMPAGNE ALE, quarts and pints;
ARROL'S INDIA PALE ALE, pints;
McEWAN'S EDINBURGH ALE, quarts;
TENNENT'S PALE ALE, quarts and pints;
BASS' PALE ALE in bulk;
BLOOD, WOLFE & CO'S STOUT PORTER, qts, pts;
BYASS' LONDON PORTER, quarts and pints.

WINES:

PORT, in octaves and quarter casks;
SHERRY, in octaves and quarter casks;
CHAMPAGNE—Heidsieck.

SPIRITS!

MARTELL'S COGNAC BRANDY, bulk and cases;
HENNESSY'S BRANDY, bulk and cases;
CAMPBELTON SCOTCH WHISKY, bulk and cases;
OLD TOM GIN, bulk.

Other Goods:

J. T. MORTON'S ENGLISH PICKLES AND SAUCES;
SALAD OIL;
CAPERS;
SPANISH OLIVES;
CURRY POWDER;
COLMAN'S ENGLISH MUSTARD;
RAISINS in boxes, halves and quarters;
ZANTE CURRANTS;
CAUSTIC SODA AND SODA ASH;
NO 1 GENUINE PATNA RICE;
HOLLOW-WARE, etc.

Peerless Stoves:

SATIN GLAZE and CORN, in 6 and 12 lb boxes and pound papers.

GIANT POWDER Nos. 1 and 2.

Agents for
LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE;
PEORIA STARCH COMPANY.

Liberal advances made on consignments of WHEAT, FLOUR, and other produce.

Orders for FOREIGN MERCHANDISE executed on advantageous terms.

J. K. GILL & CO.,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS
75 First Street.
OUR STOCK COMPRISES A FULL ASSORTMENT of
SCHOOL BOOKS,
BLANK BOOKS,
Miscellaneous Books!
Together with a full list of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC STATIONERY
New Books by Every Steamer!
AGENTS FOR MABIE, TODD & CO'S GOLD PENS.

We import Goods from Publishers and Manufacturers direct and Guarantee to our Customers the LOWEST RATES.

GOLD,
VELVET,
SATIN,
AND OTHER
WALL PAPER,
Window Shades,
Etc., Etc.—for sale by
GEORGE H. STORY
45 Front Street.

TERMINUS
LOTS, BLOCKS & ACRES,
AT SEATTLE AND TACOMA.
Apply to
jy8 16t FERRY, WOODWARD & CO.

AGENTS WANTED!

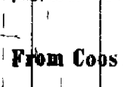
A FIRST CLASS BUSINESS FOR A RELIABLE man, with the assurance of making from
$2,000 to $3,000 a Year.
Can be secured in connection with an agency for the exclusive sale of works by
HENRY WARD BEECHER,
WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT,
HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, etc.
Write for particulars to
J. B. FORD & CO., Publishers,
m30d3p4w5w San Francisco.

THE LARGEST & FINEST STOCK on the coast, for RENT or SALE, at
CRAY'S MUSIC STORE.
I. O. O. F. TEMPLE, PORTLAND, OREGON.
Sole Agents for
Steinway Pianos, Burdett Organs.

Ocean Steamers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, DIRECT.
Carrying the U. S. Mail.

FOR THE OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S STEAMship



JOHN L. STEPHENS,
FRANCIS CONNOR, ... Commander.
Will leave Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf at foot of F Street, for the above port
FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1873,
at 10 o'clock P. M.
For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, corner F and Front Streets.
GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agent.

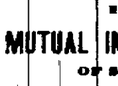
For Port Townsend, Seattle, Steilacoom, Olympia, Nanaimo, Victoria, Ft. Wrangle and Sitka.

THE OREGON STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S STEAM Propeller

CALIFORNIA,
JOHN HAYES, Commander.
Will leave Portland Warehouse and Dock Company's Wharf, at foot of F Street, for the above ports
MONDAY, JULY 14th, 1873,
At 9 o'clock, P. M.
Victoria, Nanaimo and Sitka freight must be cleared before 12 o'clock, A. M.
For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Company, corner of F and Front Sts.
GEO. W. WEIDLER, Agt.

From Coos Bay for San Francisco

THE STEAMER



EASTPORT,
GEO. PATON.....Captain.
Will leave COOS BAY for SAN FRANCISCO, on or about the
1st and 15th of each Month.
Has SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR PASSENGERS. For freight or passage apply to
F. SCHUITER, Agent, Coos Bay.
jel6d6m D. HEADLE, Agent, San Francisco.

Watches and Jewelry.

L. C. Henrichsen & Co.,
FASHIONABLE JEWELLERS!
109 First St.,
Offer a complete assortment of
Diamonds and Jewelry,
Gold and Silver Watches,
and SILVERWARE;
Insurance.
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
OF SAN FRANCISCO.
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.
Capital.... $1.000.000
JOHN H. R[illegible]...President.
GEO. H. HOWARD...Vice President.
CHAS. R. STORY...Secretary.
N. B. MUDY...Surveyor.
H. H. BIGELOW...General Agent.

Directors:

Geo. H. Howard, Pres't. C. H. Huntington, Jr.
D. Wetherbee, Lloyd Brooke.

PORTLAND—P. W. [illegible], C. H. Lewis, R. B. Pike.
SALEM—[illegible]
ALBANY—[illegible]
DALLES—[illegible]
LA GRANDE—[illegible]
HAMILTON BOYD,
Agent for Oregon and Washington Territory.

Rock River Paper Company's PATENT FELT ROOFING!
PUT ON FOR $3 PER SQUARE.
Prepared Plastering Board, SHEATHING and CARPET PAPER.
For sale by H. C. MORRICE,
Masonic Temple, Portland.

REGALIAS AND TRIMMINGS!
Only Regalia House in the State.
MASONIC BOOKS AND BLANKS!
GOLD AND SILVER
Laces, Fringes, Spangles, Stars, Bullion, etc.
H. C. MORRICE,
jy4 Masonic Temple, Portland, Or.

For Sale,
850,000 Acres of Land
IN SOUTHERN OREGON.
Title Perfect—U. S. Land Grant Fully Confirmed.

THE "PACIFIC LAND COMPANY," INCORPORated with capital stock of 5,000 shares of par value of $240 each, have purchased the road and entire land grant of the "OREGON CENTRAL MILITARY ROAD COMPANY," consisting of over 850,000 acres of

Agricultural, Grazing & Timber Lands,

Passing from Eugene City (125 miles from Portland by Railroad), through the splendid "Lake County," to Silver City, near the border of Nevada.

Each share of the PACIFIC LAND COMPANY thus representing now over 200 acres of land, and is UNASSESSABLE.

Three thousand shares belong to the Company, and will be offered for sale by us, the entire proceeds of which will go into the Treasury.

The first one thousand shares will be offered at $120 per share, *United States currency*—say at the rate of 75 cents per acre. Every share will also be received at its par value of $240, in payment for land, as soon as the subscriptions are made. Such shares will then be cancelled, and not released, and a deed given to the purchaser.

The land will be appraised at moderate rates, in accordance with its actual value, and as practicable, in sections of 640 acres, and at not less than $1 50 per acre, *U. S. Currency*, and offered for sale. Actual settlers, however, always having prefer nce.

We refer, as to the character of this magnificent grant of land, to CLARENCE KING, Esq., the U. S. Geologist for this coast, who is familiar with it from personal observation; also to the elaborate report of the Hon. B. J. Sweet, late surveyor General of Oregon, on this road and lands, from which we quote: "There is but very little of the entire grant but what is valuable for either Farming, Grazing or Lumbering purposes."

As shares are cancelled, the acreage of acres to the remaining shares will naturally increase, and from cash sales dividends will be declared.

IMMIGRANTS,

BY BUYING THESE SHARES, CAN SECURE GOOD LANDS, WITH PERFECT TITLE, AT LESS THAN GOVERNMENT RATES.

For Custodians of Trust Funds, the shares of the PACIFIC LAND COMPANY combine absolute security based on the lands, with promise of large returns, and no investment can be better for CHILDREN'S, as the value of the property must increase immensely in a few years.

Remittances for shares can be sent to us by Wells, Fargo & Co., or in registered letters.

Full particulars, maps and a descriptive pamphlet can be obtained at our office, where the subscription book for the shares is now open.

YOUNG & PAYSON,
Agents for the Pacific Land Company
Office, No. 424 Montgomery St., San Francisco.
President—H. F. TESCHEMAKER. Directors—T. S. PAYSON, OLIVER ELDERIDGE, J. R. JARBOE and H. F. CUTTER, of San Francisco.
Refer to—J. C. AINSWORTH, S. G. REED and W. S. LADD, of Portland.
R. J. PENGRA, Springfield, near Eugene.
je26d1m

Lost,

A SHARP'S FIVE-SHOOTING REVOLVER, IN the city of East Portland, on the 4th of July. Any person delivering the same to the City Marshal will be liberally rewarded. jy8d1f

Auction and Commission.

A. B. RICHARDSON,
AUCTIONEER,
Corner of Front and Ankeny streets.
AUCTION SALE
OF REAL ESTATE, GROCERIES, CHANDISE AND [illegible]
Sale Days—Wednesday and [illegible]
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

At Private Sale.

Large assortment of GROCERIES and [illegible]
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE on [illegible]
To parties declining Hay [illegible] will Purchase [illegible]
A. B. RICHARDSON.

Regular and Per[illegible]

DRY GOODS
GENERAL MERCHANDISE

I will sell at my [illegible]
WEDNESDAY, JULY [illegible]
At 10 o'clock A. M.
A MISCELLANEOUS ASSORTMENT
of the entire stock of B. HAMBURGER, consisting of
DRY GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
LACES, RIBBONS, [illegible]

At Private Sale.
35 half bbls S. I. Refined SUGAR,
275 bxs C. D. SOAP,
54 bxs FANCY SOAP,
At Private Sale.
100 cases ASSORTED CANNED GOODS,
50 cases pickled OYSTERS,
25 bxs SARDINES.
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

Special and Im[illegible]

VALUABLE BUSINESS

I will sell at my [illegible]
ON SATURDAY, [illegible]
At 10 o'clock A. M.
The south fractional part of Lot [illegible] Block numbered Forty (40), [illegible] west side of said Block, the line of Front Street, [illegible] 100 feet, thence south [illegible] the line of Block 39, [illegible] beginning; together with [illegible] resting on said fractional lot.
At 11 o'clock A. M.
North fractional part of Lot [illegible] together with improvements.
At 12 o'clock M.
The south fractional part of Lot [illegible] Lot 25x100 feet. Improvements [illegible] ing on said fractional lot.
At 1 o'clock P. M.
The north fractional part of L

The Daily Oregonian.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1873

CITY.

COMPLIMENTARY TO PORTLAND.—The following complimentary notice of the Fire Department of Portland, appears in the July number of the *Pacific Coast Review*, a journal published in San Francisco and devoted to Insurance, Mining, Finance and Finance. The editor says: "The Fire Department of Portland will soon be equal in that of any other city in America of its size. It consists at present of five engine companies [illegible] steamers of the Silsby rotary make, with three hose-stroke engines, and one Hook and Ladder company with truck and all complete. The department has at present two thousand feet of patent carbolized hose, and four thousand feet of leather hose. The department consists of one Chief Engineer and two Assistants, one hundred and fifty men. The Chief Engineer, William O Brush, receives $1,200 per annum. He is regarded by experienced under [illegible] and firemen as a first class fireman and a [illegible] man in every respect for the position he occupies. The city has 40 cisterns holding from 1,500 to 3,500 gallons of water each, and twenty-four hydrants. The water supply is not considered [illegible] in case of a large fire on account of the smallness of the pipes leading into the cisterns, but this will soon be overcome, as the city proposes to buy the present waterworks [illegible] works of their own. The present waterworks were completed in 1856. The cisterns and hydrants were judiciously distributed over the city. The number of alarms for 1872 was 32, of which [illegible] were false. The loss sustained by the 10 fires [illegible] amounted to about $350,000, the insurance on the same being small. During the present year so far the department has been called out only 13 times, but only needed to work twice. The whole amount of damage to June 1st is $400, which was covered by insurance. The only fire that ever [illegible] of any note was the one of December 23d of last year in which property was destroyed to the amount of $320,000 with insurance of $255,000."

AN INCIDENT.—On the steamship from [illegible] which reached this city on Tuesday [illegible] among the steerage passengers was a family consisting of a father, mother and five children. They had come from southern Missouri and were traveling into the interior of this State. On the first night out from San Francisco the mother lost an infant some eight months old—a bright little infantum. The ship carpenter made a pine box in which the little form was placed, the whole covered with coarse cloth and prepared for a burial at sea; but the poor stricken mother pleaded so hard that [illegible] the kind hearted Captain consented to remain on board until the ship reached Astoria. At this port, while the ship was [illegible] for the receding tide, one of the lady passengers went ashore and procured some beautiful [illegible] and evergreens, of which she made a [illegible] and two beautiful wreaths. Captain [illegible] the little coffin in the blue field and [illegible] of the American flag, on the [illegible] of which were placed the cross and the wreaths; and then it was left in the care of the Masonic fraternity, of which the poor father was a member. As the [illegible] moved on in its course up the winding river, this stricken family gathered in a solid group on the bow of the ship, straining their eyes for one last lingering look at the [illegible] where, under the stars and the [illegible] they had left the mute form of their little [illegible] by kind-hearted strangers.

FULL [illegible].—Yesterday afternoon a portion of the [illegible] and first stories of the store [illegible] of [illegible] & Farrell, near the corner of [illegible] and Ankeny streets, gave way and fell [illegible]. The third story of the building was filled with [illegible], and it is supposed that the [illegible] was built to [illegible] the great weight brought to bear and gave way. This precipitated the whole [illegible] of the building, floor, joist, and the floor below. The attic was too great, and a gigantic [illegible] of the roof, on which the first [illegible] work for the new cabin. When over the water in its [illegible] reaches a certain [illegible], the keel will be laid at once. Every [illegible] will be made meantime so that the keel can be laid without delay and the work follow. The contract calls for the completion of the [illegible] by the first of September, but owing to the [illegible] occasioned by the high water, the time will [illegible] be extended by the Company. This steamer [illegible] to be built at the same place where the *A. Gruver* was—just above the upper saw mill.

[illegible]-OVERHAULED.—Work on the boiler and the box for the new steamer to be constructed by the Willamette River Transportation Company, is [illegible] with rapidity. The shaft, which was recently [illegible] at the time the *Enterprise* was [illegible], has also been straightened, and the [illegible] turned. Shortly the tubes will be [illegible] to the boiler. The engines are also undergoing a thorough overhauling and steam jointings [illegible] at the foundry. By the time the boat is ready to receive the boiler and machinery these [illegible] accessories will be in complete running [illegible].

IN TWO WEEKS.—Another installment of machinery arrived on the steamer *John L. Stephens* from San Francisco, for the new Woolen Mills at [illegible] City. By the barkentine *Melancthon* now due at this port, the last lot will arrive. The [illegible] is being put up very rapidly at the [illegible], and the present intention of the company is to have the mills in partial operation within [illegible] days.

SAILED AWAY.—Having completed her cargo for [illegible], the little schooner *Katie Heron* sailed away from the river yesterday bound for that place.

TO THE FALLS BY MOONLIGHT.—As per announcement duly made in our advertising columns, a grand excursion to Oregon City on the splendid steamer *Shoshone*, with a band of music, all under the auspices of Multnomah Lodge of Good Templars, will take place next Saturday evening. The prospect for beautiful weather being good, we doubt not that many of our citizens have already made up their minds to go. The opportunity here afforded for a pleasant excursion is excellent, and none who wish a few hours' enjoyment at a trifling expense should fail to be on hand at the proper time.

NEW ENGINE OUT.—Last evening, steam was raised for the first time in the new fire engine of Multnomah No. 2. The engine was taken out on the streets and afforded considerable amusement to a large crowd which had assembled on the side walks to witness the maiden effort of the new "Chief." Considering that everything was new and untried, the engine acquitted herself with great credit and satisfaction.

FOR AUSTRALIA.—The English bark *Forward*, Capt Whyte, is laid on for Sydney, Melbourne and New Zealand, and will have quick dispatch for these ports. Accommodations for either freight or passage are of a superior character on the *Forward*. At present the bark is lying at Flanders' wharf.

AT THE MILL.—The bark *Garibaldi* is now at the lower saw mill receiving a load of lumber for China. She will be ready to sail hence in a few weeks.

REPORT OF THE GRAND JURY.

The grand jury in the Circuit Court having completed its deliberations and labors adjourned yesterday. The following is their report:

In the Circuit Court for the State of Oregon, for the county of Multnomah, June term, A. D. 1873. To the Hon. W. W. Upton, Judge of the above entitled Court:

We, the undersigned grand jurors of the above entitled court, respectfully submit, that during the time we have been in session we have found 24 true bills, and have ignored 12.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

In compliance with our view of the law we have visited the County Poor House and Farm, the Insane Asylum, the City Jail of Portland, and the County Jail. We found the County Poor House and Farm in good condition. At the Insane Asylum we found 127 male patients, and 53 females. The condition and management of this institution are highly creditable to the State. The City Jail is a model of neatness.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS CONCERNING THE COUNTY JAIL.

The County Jail is well kept, and prisoners seem to be be as well cared for as the construction of the building will permit. We would suggest that the county authorities should make some provision for a better ventilation of the building. It would be well if more sunlight could be admitted. This might be accomplished by grading the block on which the Court House stands down to near the level of the jail floor, and by placing two properly secured windows at the west end of either hall in the jail. At present the jail seems damp, and the officers in charge have no means of preventing it. We find also that persons confined as witnesses are kept in the same room with those imprisoned for crimes. The present arrangement of the building is such that the officers cannot prevent this; but in our opinion this should be done. We therefore suggest that a suitable room be provided, in which parties held as witnesses may be kept in comfort and free from degrading associations.

JAMES M. STOTT,
E. L. SHEPPARD,
W. P. WETMORE,
JOHN A. SLAVIN,
FRED. C. CONDON,
C. HAY,
JOHN RINES.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Lull in the picnic mania.

Take your coffee at Fabre's. Correct.

Halibut fresh from the Sound at Quinn's.

Dust till you can't rest on the back streets.

Postal Cards—plenty of them at the postoffice.

Too much wind from the north yesterday to be cheery.

Opposition in the ice traffic. It will suit customers.

Numerous Indians in town from various reservations.

People are laying in their yearly supplies of cord wood.

Multnomah Co. No. 2 will try their new engine in a few days.

Peaches have made an appearance. They are from San Francisco.

Large quantities of sand being discharged at the foot of Oak street.

The Cosmopolitan Hotel property will be sold at auction on Saturday next.

Alder street is one of the many thoroughfares that needs the attention of the street sweeper.

Linen coats, straw hats and "pepper and salt" business suits are immensely popular just now.

The courts which are grinding now account for the presence of a number of people from various portions of the State.

A party of hoodlums amused themselves last evening by driving a calf through the streets, from the neck of which was tied a heavy board. Where is the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals?

PERSONAL.

Hon. R. Mallory was in the city yesterday.

R. H. Tyson, editor of the Roseburg *Pantograph*, is in the city.

Sheriff Caywood will shortly make a trip to the States on a visit to old friends.

We acknowledge a call last evening from Col. Peter Saxe, brother of John G. Saxe, the celebrated humorist and poet of this country. Col. Saxe arrived on the last steamer from San Francisco. In addition to having imported several head of blooded stock, Mr. Saxe came here to see the country, with a view to permanent residence if proper inducement is held out, and the extent, character, resources and climate of the State are equal to his anticipations. Being a special correspondent of the New York *World*, and of several other Eastern journals, he will start on a tour through the State in a few days. It is Col. Saxe's intention to write a number of letters from all portions of the State, and the reading world at large will have an opportunity of perusing at leisure his impressions of Oregon. We welcome Col. Saxe to our State, and hope he may see and find much to admire in her boundless agricultural and mineral wealth, her broad prairies, smiling valleys and beautiful rivers, before he takes his departure. He is accompanied by his very accomplished and estimable wife.

BASE BALL.

29th ult, at Boston—Mutual, 3; Boston, 5. At New York—Atlantic, 10; Resolute, 0.

The Pioneers will play the Clackamas Club in this city on Saturday—weather permitting.

We learn that a challenge has been sent to the Pioneers from the Pacific Club to play the last and deciding game of the season on the 19th instant.

What is the matter with the Atlantic and Crescent Clubs? They are all good players and certainly they do not propose lying idle now that the season is at its height.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

An organist is wanted for Trinity Church as per advertisement elsewhere.

Messrs. Ball & Holt have removed from Porter's building to room 5 Dekum's block.

Everybody knows DePrau and they are also aware that he is manager of Gray's Music Store. Furthermore, he understands how, when and where to advertise and finally we are pleased to state that a new announcement, gotten up in an attractive style, appears in the new advertisements to day.

Discipline the Liver.

The liver is truly an "unruly member." Sometimes it is torpid and secretes too slowly; at other times it is unnaturally active and sends forth a perfect freshet of bile. Regulate this organ with Hostetter's Bitters, not with calomel or blue mass. Mineral excitants, in stimulating the liver, poison the blood, and their ultimate effect is terrible. The Bitters, on the other hand, have a vitalizing and purifying as well as a stimulating effect. They not only regulate the flow of bile, but infuse new life into the whole system. A good appetite and perfect digestion, a regular, natural habit of body, a sound condition of the nervous system, vivacity of spirits, increased bodily strength and power of endurance, and refreshing sleep, are among the blessings they promote. The temperature of summer is a severe tax upon the digestive and secretive organs, and the Bitters are never more [illegible] than at this season of the year.

COMMON COUNCIL.

REGULAR MEETING, JULY 9, 1873.

The Common Council of the city of Portland met pursuant to ordinance, His Honor, H. Failing, Mayor, in the chair.

Present—W. S. Caldwell, Auditor; J. H. Lappeus, Chief of Police, Councilmen Besser, Burton, Caywood, Hoyt, Moreland and Story.

Absent—Councilmen Hill, Lyon and Russell.

The journal of the last meeting was read and approved.

PETITIONS, MEMORIALS, ETC.

The petition of J. W. Whalley and others, relative to the removal of a small-pox patient to the neighborhood of petitioners, and asking that said patient be again removed beyond the corporate limits of the city, was read and referred to the Committee on Health and Police and the Mayor, with power to act in the premises.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Streets and Public Property reported in favor of allowing the Superintendent of Streets an annual salary of $2,200, and the Deputy $1,200. Report placed on file.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE CITY.

The following claims against the city were ordered paid:

Freeman A Co., $4 50; Wm Healey, $4; S. G. Bunting, $4 70; Geo. H. Himes & Co., $61; W. J. Watt, $5; *Bulletin*, $42 62; A. S. Bradley, $56 39; A. G. Walling, $8; J. H. Butler, $32; W. H. Butts, $107 14; M. Kiernan, $39 33; S. V. Ball, $875; S. V. Ball, $42.

The bill of Bellinger, Curry & Co., $51 75, was referred to the Committee on Judiciary, and the bill of Enoch Newsome, $10 99, was referred to the Committee on Health and Police.

A QUESTION OF LAW.

Considerable question was raised as to the duties and powers of the Committee on Health and Police, the Mayor and Chief of Police, under the ordinance concerning contagious diseases. The Mayor thought that instructions should be given the Committee in the matter. Several Councilmen thought that the ordinance gave the officers full power to act. A motion finally prevailed directing the Chief of Police to notify the friends of the person referred to in the petition of J. W. Whalley and others, to remove to some place outside the corporate limits, and if such removal was not made, to remove the said person to the pest-house as soon as one shall be established, provided such removal can be made without danger to said person.

ORDINANCES.

An ordinance, declaring that part of Morrison street lying between Lownsdale and Pacific streets, was read a first and second time, rule suspended, ordinance read a third time and passed.

An ordinance, making an appropriation out of the fund for the improvement of Morrison street, was read a first and second time, rule suspended, ordinance read the third time and passed.

An ordinance, defining the duties and fixing the compensation of the Superintendents of Streets, was amended by fixing the compensation of the Superintendent at $2,200 per annum, and of the Deputy at $1,200; read a third time by title and passed as amended.

An ordinance, relating to the construction of a bridge across the Willamette river, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Public Property.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Committee on Streets and Public Property was authorized to let the contract for furnishing lumber to plank Fourth street fronting on block 54.

The Committee on Health and Police was instructed to have the pest-house removed from its present location to another site on the county poor farm as may be designated by the County Commissioners.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were adopted. By Councilman Story:

Resolved, That a Special Committee of Three be appointed to revise the existing ordinances relating to the spread of contagious diseases and the spread of disease and to report at the next regular meeting of the Council.

By Councilman Hoyt:

Resolved, That a Special Committee of three be appointed by the Mayor to revise the salaries of city officers and report at the next meeting of the Council, what curtailment may be effected without detriment to the interests of the city.

By Councilman Besser:

Resolved, That Rule No. 6 which requires the President of the Council to rise to his feet when putting a question, be rescinded.

By Councilman Caywood:

Resolved, That the Committee on Health and Police be directed to have the pest house, located on the County Poor Farm, removed to such site on said farm as may be designated by the Board of County Commissioners.

The Mayor appointed, as a special committee to revise the ordinances relative to diseases, Councilmen Story, Caywood and Moreland. To revise the salaries of city officers, Councilmen Hoyt, Lyon and Burton.

On motion the Council adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—DEADY, J.

WEDNESDAY, July 9, 1873.

Grand jury came in and presented two bills, as follows:

United States vs Andrew Lewis—disposing of spirituous liquors to an Indian; a true bill.

United States vs George Bessely—for disposing of liquor to an Indian; a true bill.

CIRCUIT COURT—UPTON, J.

G. T. Hall Association vs R. Bird; cause dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

First National Bank vs R. J. Ladd et al.; judgment for $1,693 50 gold coin against defendants.

State vs. Green C. Davidson; indicted for perjury.

State vs Joe Chinaman; not a true bill.

State vs Jos. Kafka; not a true bill.

Grand jury presented four bills of indictment.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—HAMILTON, J.

COMMISSIONERS.

In the matter of the petition of J. S. Simmons and others for location of county road from Thos Cully's running through Thos. Shield's land to the Columbia near the house of John S. Simmons. Petition granted, and David Powell, Andrew Pullen and W. A. Brown appointed viewers, and C. W. Burrage, surveyor; said viewers and surveyor to meet on Saturday, July 26 h, 1873, and proceed to make a view of said proposed road.

In the matter of the petition of E. Russell and others for change in the location of the Vancouver road. Report of viewers read and petition rejected.

If you want the woven wire bed, parlor and bedroom suits, the best spring and pure hair mat tresses, go to Burgren & Shindler.

Make it your special business to call at Jos. Kohn & Co's, and look over their stock of Spring and Summer Goods, which is simply immense. They don't ask two prices for articles in their line, but place them at their lowest limit. If you want to be convinced of this fact, just drop in at the Pioneer Clothing Establishment and satisfy yourself in the matter. They keep only the best.

Dull times bring low prices, and, awake to the necessities of the hour, Messrs. Beck & Waldeyer, at the corner of Washington and Front streets, have reduced the prices on their summer suits of clothing. Their stock is large, and for variety and quality cannot be excelled by any house in the city. They make a specialty of fitting youths, and therefore it is to the interest of parents to call at the establishment of Beck & Waldeyer.

If a horse has a good constitution, and has once been a good horse, no matter how old or how much run down he may be, he can be greatly improved, and in many respects made as good as new, by a liberal use of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders*.

A gentleman afflicted with the chronic rheumatism says: "No description of my case can convey the vast amount of benefit I have received from the use of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. I believe it is the best article in the world for rheumatism."

SPOTTED LIKE DOMINOES.—The teeth soon become speckled if every defilement is not removed from them every twenty four hours. To do this effectually there is nothing like *Sozodont*. It literally renders the enamel impervious and indestructible. 17

HOLLOWAY'S VERMIFUGE CONFECTIONS
Are the most effective remedy for those pests of childhood Worms. All Physicians approve of them. They are pleasant to take, and safe and reliable in all cases. Sold at 25 cents per box.
JOHN NEWMAN & CO., Druggists, San Francisco
1 Agent for Pacific Coast.

A trip through the Klickitat, Simcoe and Atahnam Valleys to Yakima City.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Having made this trip only once, in the best season to see the valleys, the impression of the country is very favorable. A flock of 5,000 sheep, belonging to Waldron Bros, were first passed, feeding on the north of the Klickitat hills. Several herds of cattle and horses were grazing in the valley below, yet they occupied but a small part of this broad plain, and treeless mountain range. The rich and abundant bunch grass will feed many thousands more, yet provision must be made for an occasional hard winter. A few farmers are fencing and tilling a few acres. Irrigation is needed to insure good crops of hay and grain. Windmills, as in California, can supply the place of streams, and draw from the reservoirs below at hundreds of places, water enough for gardens and fields.

At 26 miles we enter the fine forests that cover the Simcoe Mountain range through which we pass for 30 miles, climbing about 3,600 feet, over successive hills. Very little underbrush grows among the pines, and these clean straight trees, (*pinus ponderosa*), which make the finest finishing lumber, are very inviting to lumbermen. Mr. Warren's mill, 23 miles from the Dalles, supplies that market, and even sends some of the best boards to Portland.

Mr. Wilbur is putting up a fine steam mill on the north side of Simcoe mountain, within the agency, to supply the Indians and the farmers beyond. The Agency extends to the crest of the mountain, south; thence north about 45 miles, across the Simcoe valley, and over the Atahnam range to the Atahnam river, in the valley of the same name. Luxuriant grass grows among the pines even to the top of the mountain where the snow still lies in long strips; but herdsmen pronounce it rather scant and poor for stock. We are indebted to Mr. Wilbur for improved roads and bridges. An improved piece of road was paid by our kind host, Deacon Tanner, to have been "Wilbured." Many rough spots had been "Wilbured" much to our comfort, as well as to that of all travelers; but Mr. Wilbur's whole object or business is not to make smooth roads; yet at this time it was to make a good way for his "Juggernaut," or steam boiler train of about six yoke of oxen, and as many spans of mules or horses. It should be said to the credit of his prudence and economy that the expense of this steam mill comes from the rental of Indian pasture lands to herdsmen, and not from a special appropriation by the Government.

Mr. Condon pronounces the Simcoe mountain a Trachite, with veins of porphery, marking one of the older overflows of the Tertiary period. Descending this range, we come to bare ridges of later basalt through which the Topnish, the Simcoe, Atahnam, the Yakima, the Naches, and the Wibas have broken and formed valleys bearing these names. Mr. C suggests that these later overflows filled the channels of ancient rivers of the Pliocene period, turned and dammed up their currents, forming lakes, which were at length drained through the water cut gaps, which we now see. He finds traces of the Pliocene and post Pliocene beds far up on the sides of these vast basalt dykes and in ridges of the valley below. Here he will look for remains of animals, as in the old lake beds of the Walla Walla valley, the John Day river and Deschutes.

The valley of the Simcoe, included in the Indian Reservation, is about 45 miles long and from 4 to 10 broad. It is choice farming and grazing land. We counted about 20 Indian farms in sight. It is all easily irrigated, as the rivers fall at least forty feet per mile. The lower plains are covered with rich grasses, especially the rye grass, which grows from six to eight feet high. Herdsmen with mowers cut hundreds of tons for winter use, in case of severe cold and snows. Some of these stacks stood unused three or four years, yet they remain good.

It is found that the sage lands furnish the best crops when irrigated and sown to wheat, oats, grass or vegetables. Alkali abounds in the soil, and impregnates all standing water.

The Atahnam valley is about 20 miles long and from 2 to 7 wide, having the same productive qualities as the Simcoe. Indians occupy the south side of the river, and the white the north. The hill and mountain sides are pastured here in common, and the hundreds of cows called home at night testify to the richness of the everywhere present bunch grass.

These regions furnish grand ranches for dairymen, as well as herdsmen. Wood and timber are from four to twenty miles off, yet the mountains lie abreast of the valleys westward, and the grade down to the farms is easy.

All these valleys and streams, except the Klickitat, are tributary to the Yakima river, the largest of them, which finds its head at the Snoqualmie Pass, and traces its way 70 miles more or less, through the Kittitash, Swash, Naches, Atahnam, Simcoe, Sootas and Yakima valleys, and through the canyon entering the Columbia, a little north of the mouth of the Snake river.

This system of valleys is estimated to have resources enough to support 100,000 people. Now hardly 5,000 occupy them, including the 3,000 Indians on the Reservation.

The white settlers are enterprising, opening and fencing farms, putting up good sawmills and flour mills, and other conveniences. Yakima City, at the gap of the Atahnam ridge, has about 20 houses and stores and shops. Messrs. Barker have erected here a flour mill costing $8,000. They have a store, and Mr. Stanno another, which supply many needful things to the farmers in exchange for produce. Deacon James Treadling, formerly of Salem, does the most needed work in his blacksmith shop during week days, and Sundays he superintends a Sabbath School, seeking, with other christians, to honor the Master and bless the young.

A Good Templars Lodge holds regular meetings on Saturday evenings and strive to save the inebriate and to prevent others from the habit.

A school house indicates attention to education. In fact four school districts have been defined and two at least organized in the valley.

Eight miles up the valley a Congregational Church has been organized, as the result of the labors of Deacon Tanner and family, and a few other faithful Christians in Sabbath school work for three years past.

The M. E Church and the United Brethren extend their circuits through these valleys, aiding in all efforts for good in these advancing settlements.

Going and returning a call was made at the Simcoe Agency, and one night its hospitality was welcomed after a rain storm on the mountains. Rev. J. H. Wilbur and wife and their helpers seem fully occupied in work in school, on the farms, at the mills and about the quarters for the welfare of the Indians.

Mr. W is burdened with the duties of Clerk besides all other cares of the Superintendency. Long may he be spared and permitted to fulfill his plans of good for the Indians. He has had no fear of their outbreak. Their farms and homes will surely prevent any war against the whites.

The annual camp meeting at the Agency closed June 30th. Rev. Mr. Lasier, who officiated part of the time, remarked that about as many whites were present on the 29 h as Indians. COM.

If you want pure coffee and spices of any kind, go to E. D. Tyne's, at the west corner of Oak and First streets, agent for the sale of Jesse Moore & Co.'s fine Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies of Louisville, Ky.

NEW SEGAR EMPORIUM,

MASONIC TEMPLE.....THIRD STREET,
Next door to the Post office.

SEGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF, STATIONERY,
POSTAGE STAMPS, ENVELOPES, etc.
Jel0 DAN'L B. FOSTER.

ARE YOU LAME?

With Rheumatism, Gout, Stiff Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Partial Paralysis or Lame Back? Are you afflicted with Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Toothache, Earache, Sore Throat, Colic, Cramps, Pleurisy, Pain in the Breast or Sides, or any internal or external aches or pains? If so, use the never failing family remedy, PRATT'S ABOLITION OIL. Price, small, fifty cents; large, one dollar. For sale by all druggists.

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD!

Cure Scrofulous Eruptions, Skin Diseases, heal old Sores, regulate your Bowels, invigorate your Liver, cure Fever and Ague, Constipation, Piles and Dyspepsia, with the Great Vegetable Blood Purifier and Liver Regulator, PRATT'S NEW LIFE. Price one dollar. For sale by all druggists.

A McBOYLE & CO., Druggists and Chemists,
s23d3m-6m San Francisco, Sole Proprietors.

Harmony Lodge, No. 13, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communications on the Second and Fourth Monday evenings of each month. By order of the W. M.

Hassalo Lodge No. 15, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Friday evening at 8 o'clock, in Odd Fellows Temple, corner First and Alder Streets. Members of the order are invited to attend. By order of N. G.

Damascian Lodge No. 8, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, in Odd Fellows Temple, corner First and Alder Streets. Members of the order are invited to attend. By order of N. G.

LETTERS HELD FOR POSTAGE AT THE PORTLAND POSTOFFICE, JULY 9, 1873.

Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C.
Middleton, J. A., New York City.
Phillip, John, Kalama.
Scott, Miss R., Palmyra, Ill.
Perry Mason & Co., Boston, Mass.
Parkins, T. F., Carroll City, Iowa.
Stout, S., Forest Grove, Oregon.
Lamb, J. R., New York City.
Donnell, E. T., Miss, Jim ton Or.
Curtis, Mrs. L. A., The Dalles, Or.
Grant & Pike, Oakland, Or.
Mongan, Mrs. E. L., St. Helens, Or.
Perkins, R., Selah W. T.
Hayden, James, Salem, Or.
Spencer, D. J., Eldorado, Or.
Kinney, S., Astor s, Or.
Hunnell, W. U., Lancaster, Pa.
Cook, Miss E., Battsville, Mo.
Roxie, Mrs R. F., Chicago, Ill.
Hancock, Mr., Corvallis.
Linn, Mrs S., Prescott, W. T.
Cleddy, N., Portland, O.
Brown, Miss M., Middleton, Or.
Singer, Frank, Eugene City, Or.
Lad, Miss C., Eldorado, Or.
Caples, H. E., Vancouver, W. T.
Way, F. A., Andover, Vt.
Jenkins, A., China.
Wort, J. R., Astoria, Or.
Sheeden, Mrs. S., Swan Lake, Ek.
Stephenson, Miss L., The Dalles, Or.
May Levy, Warren's, I. T.
Seaman, S. S., San Francisco, Cal.
Wash, Mat, Port Gamble, W. T.
Cornelius, T. R., Cornelius, Or.
Stevenson, Mrs C., San Francisco, Cal.
Steinmeyer, F. W., San Francisco, Cal.

GEO. F. COLE, P. M.

Banks.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF PORTLAND.
DESIGNATED DEPOSITARY AND FINANCIAL AGENT, U. S.
President.....HENRY FAILING.
Cashier.....JAMES STEEL.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN COIN OR CURRENCY subject to check at sight.
INTEREST ALLOWED on Time Deposits of Coin.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued available in the Atlantic Cities.
SIGHT EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS; payable in Coin or Currency, for sale on
NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO,
CHICAGO, ST LOUIS.
SIGHT or SIXTY DAY BILLS drawn in sums to suit, direct on
LONDON, PARIS,
BERLIN, FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN.

Savings! Savings!
FIRST
NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

THIS BANK HAS ESTABLISHED IN CONNECTION with the general Banking business a SAVINGS DEPARTMENT, and will allow Interest on Coin Deposits made in accordance with the conditions adopted by the Association.

In establishing a SAVINGS DEPARTMENT this Banking Association has in view the benefits to accrue to a class of persons having small sums to loan, by providing a safe place of deposit, ample security and fair rate of interest, as well as to aggregate and bring into use idle capital.

For the safety of deposits in this Bank are pledged the entire capital and resources, and also the personal liability of its Directors and Stockholders, as provided by Section 12 of the National Currency Act, approved June 3, 1864—a greater security than that given by ordinary Savings Banks. Printed copies of the conditions upon which deposits are received may be had upon application at the Bank.

HENRY FAILING, President.
JAMES STEEL, Cashier.

Directors:
HENRY FAILING, HENRY W. CORBETT,
R. H. WAKEFIELD, JOSIAH FAILING,
JAMES STEEL.

THE BANK
OF
BRITISH COLUMBIA.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid up Capital.....$1,568,000.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO
$10,000,000.
HEAD OFFICE 3 WEST INDIA AVENUE, LONDON
HALL BANKERS, LONDON.
BRANCHES.
IN VANCOUVER'S ISLAND, NEW WESTMINSTER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, SAN FRANCISCO and PORTLAND.
AGENCIES.
IN NEW YORK, CANADA, LONDON AND DUBLIN.
Bills negotiated on
England, Ireland, Scotland,
New York & Canada.
INTEREST ALLOWED on DEPOSITS at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. PER ANNUM for periods of three months and upwards.
Approved Bills discounted or Current Loans Accounts collected, &c.
EDWIN RUSSELL, Manager.

LADD & TILTON,
BANKERS.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND ACCOUNTS KEPT subject to Check or Draft.
INTEREST allowed on TIME DEPOSITS.
TRUST FUNDS in sums of One Dollar and upwards From Date of Deposit.
MONEY LOANED on approved Security.
BONDS, STOCKS and GOLD bought and sold on Deposit for safe Keeping.
COLLECTIONS made and proceeds promptly remitted.
INVESTMENTS in Real Estate and Bonds a specialty for parties.
FREIGHT and Telegraphic Exchange on San Francisco and the Atlantic Cities for sale.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES bought and sold.
IA AGENTS for the transaction of all Financial and Trust Business.

HARDWARE, IRON AND STEEL.
CORBETT FAILING & CO.
SUCCESSORS TO
HENRY FAILING AND H. W. CORBETT &
IMPORTERS OF AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
CUTLERY,
MECHANICS' TOOLS,
IRON and STEEL,
ROPE, OILS, ETC.
Agents for the Sale of
DUPONT'S GUNPOWDER
Nos. 53 & 55 Front St.
PORTLAND, OREGON.

JOHN R. FOSTER
CORNER FRONT AND STARK STS.,
Opposite the
Howe's Platform & Counter Scales.
THE BEST IN USE.
SHELF AND BUILDERS' HARDWARE
MECHANICS' TOOLS,
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,
MINERS' GOODS,
NAILS, ROPE, SHOVELS, ANVILS, AXES, ETC., ETC.
All of which is offered at Low Rates.
He invites buyers to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
Would invite particular attention of buyers of Builders' Hardware and House Trimmings, either at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

GLASS! GLASS!
P. McGEE & CO.,
No. 98 First St., bet. Oak and Pine (Smith's Block),
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN and AMERICAN
WINDOW GLASS!
CRYSTAL, SHEET, ENAMELED, STAINED and
CUT GLASS!
Doors, Sash & Blinds,
PAINTS, OILS, etc., etc.
GLAZING done on short notice, and satisfaction guaranteed.
The above firm call the attention of dealers, contractors and builders and the public generally to examine their new stock before purchasing elsewhere, and guarantee to give satisfaction. COUNTRY ORDERS solicited and promptly attended to. jel2

COLEMAN'S EUCALYPTUS
Dr. J. S. Coleman's Compound Extract of Eucalyptus is a preparation combining all the valuable medicinal qualities of the Eucalyptus, which is cultivated so nearly every California garden for its medicinal quality, having become the household remedy for all diseases of the KIDNEYS, BLADDER and URINARY CANAL and SEMINAL WEAKNESS. It seems to have a direct affinity for the GENITO-URINARY ORGANS and their surroundings, and cures them by its alterative, healing and balsamic properties more speedily than any other known remedy.
It is an invaluable remedy for all diseases of the mucous membranes, such as BRONCHITIS, HACKING COUGH, NAUSEA DURING PREGNANCY, DYSPEPSIA, LEUCORRHŒA, etc.
This preparation is the result of Dr. Coleman's experiments with the medicinal properties of the tree in the U. S. Marine Hospital in San Francisco, in 1871 and 1872, where he had unusual facilities for testing the various methods of preparing the remedy, and its uses. It can be relied upon as certain to give the promised results, and hundreds of testimonials of its efficacy can be seen at his office, 405 Kearney street, San Francisco.
COLEMAN'S DOUBLE EXTRACT OF EUCALYPTUS is a powerful, yet harmless, febrifuge, and is a special preparation for the treatment of the malarious fevers of our interior valleys, and is warranted to cure any case of FEVER AND AGUE treated with it according to directions, while the baneful results of the usual Quinine and arsenical remedies for those diseases are entirely avoided.
FOR PHYSICIANS, Coleman's Fluid Extract of Eucalyptus in 8 lb bottles.
Beware of imitations, and take none but COLEMAN'S.
For sale everywhere, and by HODGE, CALEF & CO., Wholesale Druggists, Portland, Sole Agents for Oregon.
EUCALYPTUS

SPORTSMEN'S EMPORIUM
WM. [illegible] & SON
189 FRONT STREET, PORTLAND.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
GUNS, RIFLES & REVOLVERS
Of Every Description.
FISHING TACKLE, BEADS, BIRD CAGES,
CUTLERY.
BASKETS, CROQUET GAMES, WAGONS, CARTS and BABY CARRIAGES. Agents for the California Works BLASTING and SPORTING POWDER, and
WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE
Needles, Thread, Silk, Oil, etc.

S. SHERLOCK,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Saddlery, Harness, Saddlery Hardware,
HILL'S CONCORD STAGE AND BUGGY HARNESS, ETC., ETC,
SALE ROOMS No. 61 Front street, and No. 62 First street, PORTLAND.
[illegible] dozen assorted TEAM COLLARS on hand.

Wants.
Shoemaker!
WANTED, A STEADY MAN TO TAKE CHARGE of the manufacturing department in a Boot and Shoe Store. Good wages and steady employment. Address A. N. GILBERT & CO., Salem, Oregon. jy4d6t

To Let.
To Let.
THE ROOM LATELY OCCUPIED BY WOODARD & Co., Druggists, on Alder street, between Front and First. Inquire at the Barber Shop of FLIEDNER BROS. jy1

To Rent.
THE TWO-STORY BRICK BUILDING 100 FEET deep, now occupied by Walter Bros. Inquire of S. M. LYON, 64 Front street. feb1dtm

For Rent.
A COMMODIOUS, NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM, having an east front, on the northwest corner of Morrison and Third streets. je28

For Rent.
GOOD ROOMS AND OFFICES IN DEKUM'S BRICK building. Inquire of DEKUM & BICKEL, No 58 First street, between Stark and Oak.

For Rent.
A BRICK STORE ROOM 25x100 Feet; also OFFICES in Second Story of Brick Building. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

Furnished Rooms
To Rent.
S. E. COR. WASHINGTON AND FIFTH STS. [illegible] IN TOWN.

For Sale.
For Sale or Rent.
IMMIGRANTS AND OTHERS IN WANT OF GOOD [illegible] should call on me before buying. I can accommodate with large or small tracts, improved or unimproved, in this and other [illegible] Terms easy. Also NEAT COTTAGES, convenient to the city, and FIVE and TEN ACRE FARMS for sale. P. A. MARQUAM.

PATRONISE HOME MANUFACTURE
KINSLER & DAVIDSON,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, FRAMES,
SHUTTERS, BRACKETS, and ALL KINDS OF SCROLL SAWING.
HAVING THE BEST FACILITIES AND THE latest improved wood-working machinery for the manufacture of the above articles, can offer superior inducements to cash buyers, and at San Francisco prices, at Nicolai & Bros' Mill.
Also, best quality of SEASONED CEDAR LUMBER, CEILING and RUSTIC MOULDINGS.
WOOD-TURNING in all its branches, Balusters, Newel Posts, Billiard Rods, Croquet Sets, etc., at

NICOLAI BROS' MILL AND FACTORY,
Cor. Second and E Sts., Portland

WOOL BAGS AND GRAIN SACKS!
Flour, Meal and Salt Sacks!
Tents & Wagon Covers
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER. PARTIES furnishing their own material can have them made at short notice and reasonable terms.
DISPATCH AND ECONOMY, our motto.
AT THE
SALEM BAG FACTORY,
MYERS' AGRICULTURAL WORKS,
Salem, Oregon.
L. CHEESEBROU

The Friend's Burial.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

My city-nights are all in yonder town,
Where wept by many tears
To-day my mother's friend lays down,
The burden of her years.

True as in life, no poor disguise
Of death with her is seen,
And on her simple casket lies
No wreath of bloom and green.

O not for her the ill-rid's art,
The mocking weeds of woe,
But blessings of the sorrowless heart,
The l- ir that passeth show.

Yet all about the scattering air
Of new-born sweetness tells,
And the unearthed May flowers wear
The tints of ocean shells.

The old, assuring miracle,
In fresh is heretofore,
As I earth takes up its parable
Of life from death once more.

He ... ergan swell and church ... l
Methinks but discord were
To prayerful silence of these ... l
I best befitting her.

No sound should break the ... ty
Alike the earth and sky,
O wandering wind in ... ll ... k ...
Breathe but a half-heard sigh!

Sing softly, spring birds, for her sake,
And thou not distant sea,
Lapse lightly as if Jesus spake,
And thou wert Galilee!

For all her quiet life flowed on
As meadow streamlets flow,
Where fresher green reveals anon
The noiseless ways they go.

From her loved place of prayer I see
The plain robed mourner, pass,
With slow feet treading reverently
The graveyard's springing grass.

Make room, O mourning ones, for me,
Where, like the friends of Paul,
That you no more her face shall see
You sorrow most of all.

Her path shall brighten more and more,
Unto the perfect day;
She cannot fall of peace who bore
Such peace with her away.

O sweet, calm face that seemed to wear
The look of sins forgiven!
O voice of prayer that seemed to bear
Our own needs up to heaven!

How reverent in our midst she stood,
Or knelt in grateful praise!
What grace of Christian womanhood
Was in her household ways!

For still her holy living meant
No duty left undone;
The heavenly and the human blent
Their kindred love in one.

And if her life small leisure found
For feasting ear and eye,
And pleasure, on her dainty round,
She passed unpassing by,

Yet with her went a secret sense
Of all things sweet and fair,
And beauty's gracious providence
Refreshed her unaware.

She kept her line of rectitude
With love's unconscious ease;
Her kindly instincts understood
All gentle courtesies.

An inborn charm of graciousness
Made sweet her smile and tone,
And glorified her farm-wife dress
With beauty not its own.

The dear Lord's best interpreters
Are humble human souls;
The Gospel of a life like hers
Is more than books or scrolls.

From scheme and creed the light goes out,
The saintly fact survives;
The bl ... ad Master none can doubt ...
Revealed in holy lives.

The Royal Family of Sweden and the Newly Anointed King.

[Stockholm Correspondence New York Herald.]

THE FAMILY OF BERNADOTTE.

The man who is to be crowned to-day King of Sweden, "as well as of the Goths and the Vandals," and the woman, his wife, who is to be crowned Queen, are Oscar Frederick Bernadotte and Sophia, a Princess of Nassau. He is a young man—that is to say, he was born in 1829, and is forty-four years of age. His wife is seven years younger. His brother — the late King, and left no child but one daughter, who is Crown Princess of Denmark. He is grandson of the famous Bernadotte, Napoleon's marshal, and great-grandson of Bernadotte, who lived an humble tradesman's life, in Pau, under the shadow of the castle of Henry of Navarre. This famous Bernadotte, the great-grandfather, was a Red Republican, and left his home to make war upon the position of ... against which Danton was thundering. He joined the French ranks with a ... and adopted the "tricolor," like the rest of them, and probably had no shoes and very little to eat. But as this was an army in which every soldier was said to carry a field marshal's baton in his knapsack, and as in time it came to be commanded by one Napoleon Bonaparte, Bernadotte attained great honors. He found the baton. He married a sister of one of Napoleon's sisters-in-law. He was made a Prince, Republican as he was. But he did not continue well with Napoleon. Some say the great Emperor was unjust to him and wrongly deprived him of his glory. At Wagram he displeased the Emperor so much that he was censured by name in a general order of the day. It happened that a body of Swedish prisoners came into his hands. He was kind to them. The fame of his kindness spread through Sweden, and as the King then on the throne had no heir, why, who should be his heir but Bernadotte? He was a Prince and a famous man of war. Napoleon furiously opposed his accepting the dignity; but he accepted it, was elected Crown Prince, and became commander of the Swedish armies. When the coalition against Napoleon was made he joined it, assurance being given that he could retain his crown in spite of his father's calling and be "Sire, my brother," to heaven-anointed Georges and Alexanders. In the overthrow of his old chief he bore an important part, and in 1818, when Napoleon was chafing his bitter life away at St. Helena and quarrelling with his keeper about his wine, his title and green cloth for his coats, Bernadotte ascended the throne of Gustavus Adolphus as Charles XIV., and was acknowledged "Sire, my brother," by the crowned heads of the Holy Alliance.

THE LATE KING AND HIS MISSION.

Bernadotte was in his fifty-fifth year when he attempted the supreme, sublime felicity, and his Republican head was "round impaled with a glorious crown." He reigned many years, and died a very old man, even for a king. He was a good, sensible king. So, likewise, was his son, who, oddly enough, married the daughter of Eugene Beauharnais, son of Josephine and the adopted son of Napoleon. This lady still lives, and is called Queen Dowager, and was first cousin to the late Emperor of the French. So the until Sedan history and shall we say who God's own beautiful and sweet justice showed two thrones occupied by lineal descendants of the disrobed and discarded Josephine—two houses of the line of the abandoned Beauharnais. This son, Oscar—his royal name Oscar I.—died in 1859, and his son succeeded as Charles XV. Charles was very French—fond of ... ating and coins and specimens of firearms, and Chinaware and wine and women, with a black, swarthy, eager face some traces of the Creole blood which his grandmother Josephine brought from the West Indies. I remember him well, as I used to see him, two summers since, in his beautiful summer palace of Drottningholm, just beyond the town, on beautiful Zofen, one of the loveliest islands of this most charming Lake Malar. He was a restless, unhappy soul, and wrote poems and painted landscapes. He came to this proxy throne with a "mission." He would unite these three kingdoms; he would make a great Scandinavia; the three crowns would be one crown; he would recall the glory of Charles XII. and Gustavus Adolphus, and be a king worthy of the seat of Odin and the golden time when the "Norwegian banners floated the skies of Scotland and fanned the people cold." He would be king whose voice would be heard in Europe, and assist Napoleon and the other kaisers in the business of peace and war. So he took to drilling and military exercises, his brain inflamed with the "career" that would come to him worthily as the grandson of the fiery Bernadotte. But the dream was only a dream. The "three crowns" all told could not embody eight millions of men, no matter what stress he put upon Scandinavian resources. Scandinavia would be no more than Belgium or Holland. So the representatives ceased to give him money. His army could not grow. The honest Swedes preferred to till the soil and find iron, and leave "the balance of power" to the kaisers. So the dream vanished.

KING OSCAR.

And now comes a group of guards sabered and spurred, and eight distinguished Swedes carrying a canopy, eight army colonels supporting them, Prime Minister splashing at the side, and under the canopy, secure from the rain, slowly walks Oscar II., King of this land. His majesty wears the mantle of a prince of the royal house, on his head a prince's coronet. Rather above the middle stature, with a compact, serious, sincere face, a swarthy beard tinged with gray and heavy black hair cut short, mating likewise with premature years; manly eyes, in one of which you note the slightest possible imperfection, a good face—you say not a great face—no trait of Scandinavia in any line of the countenance, but French in every motion and sign and bodily token—French of the Pyrenees and the Mediterranean. As he passes off go our hats and we cheer, and he bows in gracious fashion. Behind walk his sons, four boys, the oldest 15, and the youngest not above honey and bread and being sent to bed without his supper. The oldest a spry, promising lad, is in a military uniform, the others in plain clothes, like any tradesman's lads on their way to church. Then came the Knights of the Seraphim, Sweden's highest order of chivalry, and its cross only given to the select beings of the earth. A major general named Sandels carries the cross of the order. Then came Knights of the order of the Sword, the Order of the North Star, the Order of Nasa, of Charles XIV., and commanders of the Order of St. Olaf of Norway. These chivalrous souls splash along in irregular fashion and end the King's procession.

A trial will prove the efficacy of the following recipe, for a good and cheap disinfectant, for use in sinks and water-closets. Ten pounds copperas, five gallons of water, and half a pint of solution of crude carbolic acid.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

Financial.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 9, 1873.

Gold in New York to-day, Hd ...

Portland Legal Tender rates, 85½ buying; 86½ selling

Gold bars are quoted at 90@ fine

Wheat in Liverpool—Average California, 11s 7d@11s 9d; club, 12s 2d@12s 4d.

The demand for funds to move the wool clip of this spring is considerable, but not of such an extent as to make much perceptible impression on our local money market as yet. While there is nothing like a plethora, there is a much easier condition prevailing than has been felt for some time.

The low rates prevailing in San Francisco for nearly all kinds of Oregon produce, render it necessary for buyers and shippers here to make their orders at the lowest possible rates to be able to meet that market. We are informed that considerable losses have been suffered on some lots of prov[illegible] lons—butter and eggs sent down from here—a fact which is discouraging to shippers directly and to the producer indirectly, because the larger the returns the merchant gets on his exports the more extensive will be his subsequent demands, and the more activity will be infused into the market.

The July disbursements on the interest on the public debt, of which payment was begun June 25th, will reach the large sum of $26,000,000. The total disbursements at New York for July, for interests, dividends, etc., are estimated at $76,000,000, a larger am[illegible] than usual by several millions, and which, it is thought, will still further reduce the rates of interest and discounts at the East.

The Wheat Crops.

Friedlander's Grain Circular, just issued at San Francisco, contains the following in reference to the wheat crop in California:

The California crop of 1872 amounted to about 16 200,000 centals, and was the largest harvested in any State in the Union. The crop was not only the largest ever produced here, but the quality was exceptionally good; the grain being plump and heavy, and of good color. The crop we are now harvesting, promised through the early part of the season to, exceed considerably that of last year, but the failure of the spring rains ruined all the volunteer, and much of the late planted grain, and seriously curtailed the yield of the balance of the land. How many bushels the crop will turn out cannot be told until it is threshed; but our own conviction is that it will show a considerable falling off from that of 1872. The prices obtained for our wheat last year were, on the whole, satisfactory, particularly when we consider the enormous charges to which we were subjected for freights. From the commencement of harvest up to Christmas, prices ranged from $1 80 to $1 55, averaging probably $1 65 per cental, which was the pivotal point during the [illegible] of heaviest exports. The new year was ushered in with a sharp rise, which carried the market up to $2 20, which was the maximum of the year. From that point it settled gradually down to $1 75, which is the price at which the new crop comes in. A noticeable fact in connection with the shipments of the past year, is the way that the cargoes that left here have been scattered. In former years almost the whole of our wheat went to Liverpool, but during the past season a very considerable number of cargoes were sent to outlying British ports and not a few to the Continent; in fact it shows that our grain is growing in favor with the country millers abroad. This augurs well for the permanence of our trade. The market for the new crop can scarcely be said to have opened as yet. With the present high rates of freight, in order to fill English orders, wheat would have to be placed on board ship at $1 53 per 100 lbs, or within that figure; but as purchases can be made at any such figure, and even at $1 70@$1 72½, which is about the market price, farmers are very slow to sell. It appears likely that business will drag through the whole month of July, for farmers see in ruling prices no inducement to hurry their work, and instead of following the reaper with the threshing machine, they will, in very many cases, stack their wheat, and economize labor bills, by helping one another in the field.

We are inclined to take the above statement as to the probability of a falling off in the yield of California wheat, as it is corroborated by other reports from that State, but all the information we can get, from different parts of Oregon, goes to show that our surplus will be as high as 25 to 30 per cent. greater than in 1872. The copious showers of rain in May and June, with the warm sunshine which July has brought, is just the combination of the elements needed to produce the most abundant harvests, and we feel assured in predicting the realization of the highest estimates yet published. A question which naturally arises in the mind at this time is, that of the probabilities of securing tonnage for this large product. Several vessels have been chartered to come to this port to load grain, but on such terms as now prevail shippers will not be likely to advance prices materially above present rates. The San Francisco *Bulletin* of July 4th says the present rate in that city is £4 17s 6d per ton, which is equivalent, according to allowance generally made last year, to at least £5 10s here. With these facts before us there seems but little room to hope for cheaper ocean freights than we have heretofore had. Shipowners are like other men, and are disposed to take every advantage of the high prices for charters that prevail throughout the world.

At present there are two grain carrying vessels due here, or nearly so, and we learn that the charterers have already secured quite or nearly enough wheat to load them. After these two it is not likely we shall have another until some weeks after the new crop shall be gathered.

Miscellaneous.

A memorial is being extensively circulated throughout the Western States urging upon Congress the propriety of constructing a double track railroad between Chicago and New York. The road as set forth in the memorial is to be worked exclusively as a freight line at slow speed and cheap rates. It is estimated that such a road worked at about seven miles to the hour would carry from Chicago to New York every year, a tonnage equal to 450,000,000 bushels of wheat, and return an equal amount of tonnage to Chicago.

The total receipts of coin and bullion at San Francisco through Wells, Fargo & Co's Express for the six months ending June 30th, amounted to $14,129,901, being $3,512,442 less than for the same period last year. This decrease is accounted for by an increase in the direct shipments of coin to the East from other points on the coast.

There was only one disengaged ship in port at San Francisco on the 2d of the present month. There were engaged vessels in port of an aggregate tonnage of 20,000 tons and from 16,000 to 20,000 tons fully due.

It is estimated that of the $40,000,000 of gold in the Sub-Treasury at New York, one-fourth will have to be recoined as being too light for circulation by the standard prescribed by Congress at its last session.

Shipping Intelligence

The steamer John L. Stephens, heretofore announced to sail for San Francisco, to-morrow, will not sail until Saturday next.

The schooner Katie Heron went down the river this morning, and will have quick dispatch for Tillamook.

The Garibaldi is receiving a cargo of lumber at the North Portland Mills.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9—Sailed—Isaac Jeanes, Seabeck.

Markets

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9 — Flour—Superfine jobbing, $4@4 50, extra $5@5 50.

Wheat—14,000 sks good milling, $1 70; 1,800 sks shipping, $1 65, sales 8,000 shipping, $1 65, 1000 sks do to arrive, $1 65; 400 sks old, $1 62½; 600 sks milling, $1 70; 1,400 sks do, $1 72½.

Barley—Feed quoted, $1 12½@1 20; good brewing, $1 25.

Oats—1,600 sks Ogn yesterday, range [illegible] rails, $1 75@1 90.

Potatoes—Choice Mission, $1 20@1 25; bay, $1 25@1 50. Halfmoon Bay, $1 25@1 50, peach blows, $1 10; Coffee Cove, $1 00@1 65.

Onions—Quotable at $1 ₰ 100

Vegetables—Asparagus, 7@8c, green peas, 2@3c string beans, 2@2½c, rhubarb, 2@2½c; egg plant, 4c; cucumbers, $1 25@1 50 ₰ box; green corn, 10@18c, Sulsun, 25c ₰ doz; for bay cabbage, 2½@2½c ₰ 100 lbs; summer squashes retail in the market for 75c each; tomatoes, $1 ₰ box, corn average price of good yellow from wharf is $1 25 ₰ 100 lbs,

Corn Meal—Local mill rates steady at 1 [illegible]

Rice—Market firm at $7 ₰ 100 lbs.

Rye—Dull at $2.

Seeds—Canary, jobbing at 4@5c; Rape, 3c; California mustard, 1½@c.

Beans—Jobbing as follows: Bayos 4 cents, large, fat lots, 5c; pea and small white, 7c; pink and red, 4 per pound.

Honey—Choice comb 18@20c strained, 10@12c; dark, $7 50@9 ₰ case of two dozen jars.

Beeswax—nominal at 30@35.

Fruit—Apples, 4@5c for cooking, and 8@10c for eating; pears, 8@12½ for cooking, and 50@$1 for bartlett, plums, 4@6c; cherries, 8@12c for common, choice 10@15c; currants, 4@5c; blackberries, 10@12c; raspberries, 10@ strawberries, 30@5c; whortleberries, 18 ... ges 7@10c; grapes, 7@10c; apricots, 3@4c; bananas, 8@9½ ₰ per bunch; pine apples, $4@7 per doz; lemons, $7 per hundred, limes, $1@1 50 ₰ box; oranges, $10 per thousand; Mendocinos, $2@3 per doz; watermelons $15@25 per hundred.

Nuts—Chile almonds, 10c, hard shell 12@15; soft shell green almonds, 8c, French almonds, 20@22c, Princess shellbarks, 9c, Brazil almonds, 17c; filberts, 18c; Naples 12 ... ocoanut, 20c; Cobb peanuts, 6@8c, Chile walnuts, 12@ ... ₰ lb, cocoanuts, $12 50 ₰ 100.

Feed—Bran from wharf $18@19 ₰ ton, from mill, $20; middlings $27 50; oil cake meal, $3 ... hay, $12@15 per ton, straw, wanted at $4@5 per bale.

Dairy Produce—Fresh roll butter, 25@30c, choice Point Reyes butter, 12½c; pickled firkin butter, 20@25c, cheese, 10@12c, pickled cheese, 14@15c.

Eggs—Cal eggs, 35@40c, Oregon, 25c, Eastern, 18@20c.

Poultry—Live turkeys, 22@25c ₰ lb, hens and large roosters, 4@5 ₰ doz, small chickens, $3 50@4 50; ducks, $5@6; geese, $10@12.

Wild game—Hare, $2 50@3, rabbits, $1 50; larks, doves and other small birds, 75c@$1 ₰ doz.

Provisions—Cal bacon, jobbing at 12½@13½c, Eastern, 13½@14c, Cal hams, 12½@14, Eastern sugar cured 14½@15c, smoked beef, 10@11c; Cal lard 11½@12c, Eastern, 11½c in tierces, and 11½@12 in keg, bucket 14@15c, caddies 15c ₰ lb, pork, $18 prime, $20 prime mess, $20 mess, $21 clear, $22 extra clear.

Wool—The past has been a broken week, sales comparatively light, aggregating 120,000 lbs, exclusive of those previously reported. Buyers [illegible] slightly [illegible] 19@28c, good to choice clear northern, 18@23c ₰ lb.

Cotton—Prospects of the crop in this State continue good. Last lots sold at 18c.

Hides—Sales for the week aggregate 1,070 salted, 1,080 California dry. Quotable at [illegible] and 16[illegible] ₰ lb respectively.

Tallow—Quotable at 6@6½c ₰ lb.

Home Produce Market.

OATS—Owing to the near approach of harvest, a further decline in prices has taken place and quotations are now furnished at 45 cents per bushel including sacks. We hear of some lots offering, but buyers seem disinclined to meet the views of holders. The black variety is very dull sale.

WHEAT—A very quiet state of the market prevails and no indication is seen of any probable movement of any consequence until after harvest. In the meantime quotations are nominal at $1 50 per cental.

FLOUR—We note no change of importance, the demand still continuing fair both for home consumption and shipping. Quotations are firm at $3 75 ₰ bbl for fine, $4 for superfine, $4 25@4 75 for country brands (extra), and $5 for choice old standard brands.

BARLEY—The market is not largely supplied and the inquiry for good lots is fair at $1 50 per cental.

FEED—Quietness prevails in the market, bran is quotable at $17 50@19 per ton, chops, middlings, etc., at $25.

BUTTER—There is a better demand for choice lots while inferior is in abundant supply. Quotations range from 15 to 25 cents per ₰.

HAY—The receipts continue to supply the present demand quite liberally. For good baled timothy jobbers are offering $13 per ton. Trade is dull.

BACON—Common country cured shoulders are quotable at 8@9c per ₰, side [illegible]@11½c, hams 14@15, with a slight advance for the best.

LARD—We note a fair demand at 12½@13c ₰ ₰ in tins, and 11@12c in kegs.

EGGS—The supply of the past few days has somewhat fallen off, and a good demand exists at 18c ₰ dozen, while for lots which could be warranted fresh, an advance of 2 cents might be realized. [illegible] 25 cents.

CHICKENS—We quote old hens and roosters at $4 ₰ dozen, spring at $2 25@2 50 ₰ dozen. At these rates buyers are plenty.

POTATOES—A liberal supply of the new crop is at hand and selling at 1½ cents ₰ pound, with a downward tendency.

APPLES—The demand is quite brisk at 6@7c ₰ ₰ in sacks and kegs.

HIDES—The trade still continues moderately active, and considerable lots are received daily. Shippers are offering 6@7 cents ₰ ₰ for green [illegible] for green salted, and 16c for dry, with 10@25 ₰ cent off for damaged lots.

WOOL—Large sales are being placed in the market than were expected, while some claim that the aggregate of the spring clip in our State is not so large as was estimated. However we deem the latter assertion rather premature as there is doubtless much which has not been offered, but is held for an advance. The most of the growers in the Umpqua valley will hold their product at least until the 12th inst., at which time they hold a meeting to take further steps in regard to the propriety of still holding or selling at current rates. A gentleman whose acquaintance is quite extensive throughout Oregon estimates the total product of our State, this season, in round numbers at 2,750,000 pounds. Quotations are without change, buyers still offering for choice lots 28 cents per pound while many lots are coming to hand so badly baled and containing so much refuse matter that 17½@20 cents would be considered a good figure under current rates for clean wool.

General Merchandise.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Mowers: Buckeye, new model, $130; Buckeye, No. 2, $140; Buckeye, No. 1, $155; Buckeye Self-Raker, $260; Hand Raker, $225; Buckeye Droggi[illegible], $[illegible]; Clipper No. 2, 130; No. 3, 140, No. 4, 150; No. 8, 155; Sprague Mowers, Nos 1 and 2 $[illegible] and 135; Union 129; Dodge's Reaper, No. 1, 250; No. 2 230; Excelsior Reaper and Mower, 230; McCormick's Self-Raker, 200; Hand-Raker, 175. Harvesters: Marsh's, 240; Heinse' H [illegible] 4, $[illegible] and 355. Threshers: Vibrator Thresher, 8-horse mounted power, complete, $375; 10-horse mounted power, complete, 4[illegible]; Sweepstakes, 8-horse, $250; 10-horse mounted, complete, 3[illegible]; Pitt's Improved Buffalo, Nos 1 to 5, $660 to 825; Tornado, 775 to 826; Wheeler's Endless Chain, 500 to 525. Wagons: Bain, 3-inch to 4-inch thimble skein, 150 to 180; Pacific do. 145 t 175; Mitchell, with patent or square bounds and roller brake, 145 to 165.

BAGS AND BAGGING—Quotable for standard size, 19@20c per piece per quality and quantity; Flour Sacks, 11½@ Burlap, per yard, 14@15c.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Portland made Pr calf p. d's, and t. boots, $72@75; Portland made kip boots, $60; J. K & Co. B B. B. extra French calf p. a. t. boots, $72@75; J. K & Co. favorite heavy calf plain or quilted, boots, $63; J. K & Co. favorite heavy, standing edge boots, $54; gents' B calf Prince Albert's face stitch boots, $33; gent's B calf Prince Edward's face stitch boots, $30; gent's cable sewed Oxford ties, $30; gent's good forged g ove top Congress shoes, $54; men's Rund's adjustable lace bals, $30; men's buckle plow shoes, full stock, $27. Inferior grades at much lower quotations. Boys' Prince Albert's face stitch boots, $25 50; boys' Prince Edward's face stitch boots, $24; boys' wax plow shoes, $19 50; youths' cable sewed Oxford ties, $18. Ladies' S F kid fox bals, $19 50@24; ladies' J. K & Co. kid fox bals, $27@30; ladies' J. K. & Co plain lasting bals, $24@30; ladies' Portland made calf bals, $24@ 27; ladies' hand pegged bals, $16 50. Misses and children's proportionately low.

BUILDING MATERIAL—Local demand dull at prices ranging, for rough lumber, $12@14; dressed, $22 @30; flooring, $24@28; lath, $3 per M; shingles, $2 50; Eastern hardwood, 17@20c per foot.

PRUNOSUS—Common, $4@5 ₰ dozen; extra, $5 50@7.

CANNED GOODS—Oysters $3 50@4; Jams and Jellies $4 50; Los Angeles Honey, $4 50; Strawberries, $1 50; Raspberries, $4 75; Blackberries, $4 00; Pine Apple, $3 00; Green Gages, $3 75@4; Peaches, $4 2[illegible]@4 50; Pie Fruit, $3@3 50; Green Peas, $3 50; Green Beans, $3 50; Lobsters, $3 50@3 75; Clams, $4; Green Corn, $3@3 25; Tomatoes, $3 25.

CANDLES—We quote market firm at 17@22c, full weight; light weight 16c.

CEMENT, &c.—New Jersey, $6; Astoria, $4 50; Calcine Plaster, $5; Land Plaster, $2 50; Santa Cruz Lime, $2 75; San Juan Lime, $2 75.

COFFEE—Market sustained at the following jobbing prices: Costa Rica 21½@22; Guatemala, 21½@22; Rio and Maple, 21½@22; Java, 28@30c. J. F. Jones & Co.'s Ground Java, 29; Chartres, 27c; Phoenix Premium, 2[illegible]@23c.

DRUGS—Quotable in jobbing lots for Alum, bbls, 6c; Borax, 15@17; Blue Vitrol, 12½@13c; Potash Granitz, 1[illegible]c; Soda, $2 25; Rosin, ₰ bbl, $12@16, Saltpetre, kegs, 18@30c; Sulphur, $8@10.

DRY GOODS—Standard drills, 16@16½c; seconds, 13c; Sheetings, light, 11½c; medium, 12½c; standard, 14@ 15½c; house lining, 9½c; bleached sheeting, 3/4, 9@10c; do, 7/8, 13½c; do, 4-4, 12½@28c. Cotton checks, 16@30c; linen checks, 18@25c; cambrics, 12½c; cotton flannel, bleached, 14@15c; do, colored, 13½@18c. Cottonades, light, 20@26c; do, heavy, 25@40c. Denims, 15@30c. Hickory stripes, 1 ¼@2c. Standard prints, 8c, seconds, do, 9c. Dutchess, 18@20c. Linseys, 25@39c. Ticks, 3/4, 14½@30c; do, 4-4, 20@35c. Bear duck, 24c. Table linen damask, brown, 35@50c; damask bleached, 50@81. Diaper linen, 30@37½c. Napkins, 3[illegible]@40c. Alpaca, black, 25@75c. Waterproof, $1 10@1 25. Crash 10@15c. Ginghams—Domestic, 10@20c; Scotch, 22@30c. Lawns 16@27. Percales, 25@30.

FRUITS (dried) AND PRESERVES—Apples, 5½@6c, packed, 7@7½c; Peaches, 12½@13c; Hungarian Prunes, 14c, Plums, pitless, 18@20c; Raisins, new crop, in box, $4 50; bf do, $5 50; quarter $6; eighth boxes, $7; Zante Currants, 14c; Oregon do. 10@12c; Citron, 35@40c.

FISH—Cod, Pacific, 10c; Eastern, 11c; Mackerel, No. 1, ₰ bbl, $17 50, do No 2 $13 00; do kits, No. 1, $3 50; do No. 2, $2 75; Salmon, pickled, extra brands, ½ bbl, $4 50@5; bbl, $7 50@8; common brands, ½ bbls, $4 00@4 25; bbls, $6 00@7 00. Canned spiced, fresh, 2-lb cans, $3 00 per doz; 1-lb, $2 25. Sardines, qrs, $2 50@2 75; ½s, $4 50 to 4 75.

LIQUORS—Our market, jobbing prices, is quotable for Bourbon whiskies $2 25@5. Rye do $2 50@4. Domestic do $1 30@2. Brandy—French brands $4@12. California brandy $3@6. California wheat whisky $1 37½ and the advance. Gin—Holland, $3 50@5; Old Tom, $2@3 00; Rum—Penn, $3 50@5; Santa Cruz, $3 50@4 50. New England, $7@2 40; Jamaica, $[illegible]

METALS—Market for jobbing lots for Iron Scotch and English pig reported in San Fra[illegible]co, $[illegible] refined bar, ₰ lb, 6½c; Sheet 14 to 20, 9½c; do 24 to 27, 10c. Copper, Sheathing, ₰ lb, 42c; do Yellow, 49c; do bronzed tinned, 53c; do old, 16c. Tin plates—Charcoal, IX per box, $19 50; do IC char, $17 50; Roofing Plates, $17; Banca Tin slabs ₰ lb, 62½c. Steel—English cast steel ₰ lb, 18c. Lead—Pig ₰ lb 9c; do, Sheet 15c; Pipe 12. Bar 12@12½c. Zinc—Sheet ₰ lb, 11c; Patent metal, 30c. Quicksilver, 95c. Pressed ware has advanced 25@50 ₰c.

NUTS—Almonds, 25@30c, Brazil, 20c; Filberts, 20c; Hickory, 20c; Peanut, 10c, Pecan, 20c; Walnuts, 15@18c.

OILS—We quote our market in jobbing lots for Devoe's, 58c; Downer's, 60@65c; Standard, 50c; Crystalline (5-gal cans), 50c; Crystaline (2-gal cans) 55c, Daylight, 50@55c; Chinese, 45@50c; Linseed, 50@52c; do, cases, extra, $1 20; No. 1, $1 10; in barrels, extra, $1 10; Linseed, Pioneer (Salem), raw, $1 10; boiled, $1 15 ₰ gal.

OREGON WOOLEN GOODS—Family Blankets—Super fine, $22; XX 13; X 11 50. No. 1 Extra, bound, $10; No 1, bound, $9 50, No. 2, 4 point, $8 50; No 3, 3 point, $7 50. Colored Blankets—3 pt Gray, black border, $8, do, fancy border, $8 50, 3 pt Vicuna, $7 25; 3 pt Scarlet, $, 3 pt Green, $7 5, 3 pt Blue, $ 50, 3 pt Indian Striped, 7, 4 pt Gray, fancy B, 7 25, BB 6 75, 4 pt Vicuna, $7 a 4 pt Scarlet, 10 50; 4 pt Green, $ 75; 4 pt Blue, $ 50, 4 pt Indian, $, No 1 Gray, 9 50. Flannels—Blue Mix Twilled, 50c ₰ yard, Scarlet, 55c; White, plain, 40c, Twilled, 50c, Fancy Shirting, twilled, 30c. Plain Colored 40 to 45; Scarlet, plain, 45c. Cloths, Hard Times 60 to $1; Cassimeres, 1 10 to 1 25; Cassimeres, 0 4 60; Doeskins, 1 10 to 1 25, Tweeds, 80 to 90c. Yarn, White and Gray, 1 25; Scarlet, 1 50; Repellant, 1 10. A deduction of 25c ₰ pair on Blankets when sold by the bale.

NAILS—Quotable 10 to 60d per keg, $6 75; 8d 25c per keg advance; 6d, 50c per keg advance, 4d and 5d, 75c per keg advance; cut spikes, 50c per keg advance on the price of 10d, fence, 25c per keg advance on same size, 6d common nails, finishing and brads, 50c per keg advance on same size; common nails, box nails 50c per keg advance on same size common nails.

PAINTS—We quote market in jobbing lots for Averill's chemical per gal, $2 75; Atlantic, 33½@35; Bartlett, 11@12; North River, 11; Greenlock, 10½; French zinc white, 16, Devoe's zinc white, 12; Lamplslack, Eddy's, 50@60, Germantown, 45@50; ordinary, 25@30, Venetian red, 8@9; Havre Ochre, 5@7; red lead, 12½@13; Litharge, 13@14, fire proof, 5@6 cents.

RICE—China, 7½@8c; Patna, 8c; Island 10c, Carolina, 12½.

ROPE—Market firm at 20c ₰ lb in jobbing lots.

SALT—Cr ound Rock, $18 ₰ ton; Carmen Island, $22@23; Liverpool coarse, $25, fine, $30@[illegible] 50.

SALTPETRE—A fair demand exists at prices ranging from, on logs, 7½@7½c, bbls, 8½@8½c, kegs, 10@[illegible], 12½@13c.

SALERATUS—Bartlett's, 8½@9c; Bonnelli's, 8½@9c; Bald ... 10@11c.

SOAP—Co. table brands for R. Irving & Co's, in 50 lots 7@7½c.

STARCH—The agents' rates, with the usual discount off to the trade are for Pearl, 9@9c; pure, 12@13c; Kingsford, 13c; papers, 13c; extra, 14c; Gloss, 6-lb boxes, 12½@ 13c; do, 1-lb, 13@14c; 3-lb papers, 13c.

SPICES—Pepper and Allspice, in grain 25c; Cinnamon, Cassia, Cloves, 25@30c; Nutmegs, $1 20@1 25. Spices in glass—Pepper, Ginger and Allspice, $1 50 ₰ doz. Cinnamon, $2. Mustard $1 75.

SUGARS—The market is very weak for Island at 8@8 10½c; Yellows and Golds 9 C. in bbls, 10½@10½c, do, half bbls 10½c higher. Crushed, 12½@12½c, Granulated, 11½@11½c, Powdered, 12½@13c.

TEAS—Stocks on hand good, with demand dull at the following ranges: Young Hyson, 90c@$1 30 per ₰; Black, 50c@90c per ₰, Japan, in papers, 50@62c per ₰; imported by ex. 65c to 80c.

TURPENTINE—Quotable at $1 15@1 20 ₰ gal.

YEAST POWDERS—Preston & Merrill, $2 65@2 50; Rumford's, $2 50@2 55; Jones' $2 50@2 [illegible]; Donnelly's, $2 [illegible]

Retail Family Market.

The following are the prices at which the principal articles of consumption are held by our Retail Dealers:

GREEN FRUITS	₰ doz
Oranges, per doz	1 00
Limes, per doz	50
Cocoanuts, each	25
Cala Grapes, ₰ lb	[illegible]
Cranberries, ₰ gal	75c
Lemons, per doz.	75@1 00
Cocoanuts, ₰ lb	[illegible]
Apples, ₰ box ..... in no.	
Plums, ₰ lb.	

DRIED FRUIT.	₰ lb.
Figs, Cal	18@20
Figs, Asia Min, new	35@50
Figs, " old	20@25
Apples	10
Plums, pitless	20@25
Prunes, Ger. & French	20@25
Pears	10@10
Bananas, ₰ doz	75 00

GROCERIES.	₰ lb.
Coffee, ground	30@35
do Green	25@27½
do " Rio	[illegible]
do " Java	30@33
do Mocha	50@60
Sugar, crushed	14@15
do pulverized	14@15
do granulated	14@15
do Yellow	13@14
do Island No1	11½@12½
do " No. 2	10@10
do " extra	12½
Milk, condensed	[illegible]
Candles, adamantine	20@22
do Paraffine	33@37
do Sperm	62
Oil, Kerosene ₰ gal	75
Syrup, Golden, ₰ gal	75
Tea ₰ lb.	
Gunpowder	$1 25@1 50
Imperial	1 25@1 50
Young Hyson	1 10@1 50
Hyson	1 00@1 25
Eng. Breakfast	1 00@1 25
Japan	1 50@1 00

PROVISIONS, ETC.	₰ lb.
Butter—	
Fancy Dairy	25@35
Good	20@22
Ordinary	16@18
Cooking	20
Cheese, California	20
do Eastern	25
do Oregon	20
Hams, country	18
do city	18@20
do Sugar-cured	18@20
Shoulders	10@12
Bacon, Clear Sides	12½@14
do Breakfast	10@10
Lard—	
Pure Leaf, in tins	14@17½
Good, in tins	14
In bulk	15
Honey, Yellow Comb	25
do White	37
Eggs, per doz	20

FLOUR.	₰ sack.
Fancy brands	1 35
Choice	1 25
Common	1 at 12½
Graham, extra	1 50
Corn meal, Cal	4@5
do Oregon	4@5

POULTRY.	₰ pair.
Hens, grown	$1 00@1 25
Roosters, "	1 25
Spring chickens	1 00
Ducks, tame	1 50
Geese, "	3 00
Turkeys	5 00

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